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THE

DOMESTIC PHYSICIAN:

AND

TRAVELLER'S MEDICAL COMPANION:

COMPILED FROM THE PRACTICE OF THE MOST

EMINENT PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,

VIZ:

SIR ASTLEY COOPER, SIR HENRY HALFORD,
DRS. BAILLIE, LATHAM, HEBERDEN, SAUNDERS, BABINGTON,
BIRCBECK, &c. &c.

For Parents and Heads of Families, for conductors of large Establishments, for Travellers, &c.

BY A PHYSICIAN.

SECOND CANADIAN, FROM FIFTH LONDON EDITION,

WITH NOTES AND AN APPENDIX,

Containing advice to persons removing to tropical climates; to those attacked after drinking cold water, &c.

BY AN AMERICAN PRACTITIONER.

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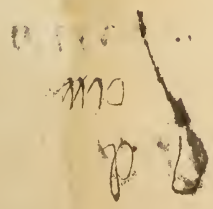
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PREFACE.

The utility of general instruction, in the discrimination and treatment of diseases, does not admit of a doubt, both as it secures to individuals the means of preserving and restoring the health of themselves and families, and contributing towards the same blessing for their fellow creatures. The popular treatises intended for this purpose, are all of them bulky and expensive, and so lengthened in their descriptions, as to perplex the reader rather than instruct him. This little work is therefore presented to the public. as containing within a very small space, such information as may be often wanted in the hour of need; particularly in the country, where the benefit of medical assistance is often obtained with considerable difficulty. The value of this knowledge will be seen and felt in many scenes of domestic difficulties, or of benevolent sympathy. It is a monitor that points out the remedy in a moment of alarm; a pilot that directs the progress of disease with care, yet simplicity; a beacon that shows the shoals upon which health may be wrecked; and a friend that removes the doubtful anxiety of ignorance, by explaining the present, and showing the probabilities of the future.

London, March 8, 1825.



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THE

DOMESTIC PHYSICIAN.

ABSCESSES.

An abscess is a tumour occasioned by a collection of matter in a circumscribed cavity. Before an abscess can be produced, inflammation must first take place, next ulceration, and then into the small hole occasioned by the latter, matter is poured out. The ulceration continues to enlarge the cavity, which is as quickly filled by fresh portions of matter, until the tumour, in some instances, acquires an enormous bulk. Every part of the body is liable to abscess, even the brain, but the largest abscesses are usually found in the liver. It is only in *superficial* abscesses that we can apply a local remedy ; in these cases, warmth and moisture are the principal applications. When, therefore, a painful, throbbing swelling intimates that an abscess is forming, a fomentation of hot water or of a decoction of poppy-heads, should be applied to the part for half an hour at a time, and repeated every four hours. Two flannels should be used, the one to be ready to be laid on the moment the other is removed, which should be done before it is got cool. After the fomentation is finished, a soft poultice of linseed meal and water, or of bread and milk (the former is in most cases preferable) should be applied warm, and the whole covered with a piece of oiled silk, which preserves the warmth and moisture by preventing evaporation. If the irritation from the abscess occasions a restless, heated, or feverish state of the body, the following medicine will be found to lessen pain, relax the bowels, and cool and tranquilize the feelings ;

Take Spirit of Mindererus	4 ounces ;
Epsom Salts	1 ounce ;
Laudanum	1 drachm ;
Water	2 ounces ;
Antimonial Wine	1 drachm ;

Mix, and take three table-spoonfuls every four hours.

If the abscess has been slow and tedious in its progress, occupying, as it sometimes does, in weak and scrofulous habits, weeks and months without coming to a head, then it will be proper, instead of a low diet, as required in the former case, to give bark and adopt a nourishing and generous diet ; applying stimulating remedies to the part, such as a poultice made by dissolving a table-spoonful of salt in a pint of water, and stirring in a sufficient quantity of linseed meal or crumb of bread to make it of a proper consistence ; or a poultice of yeast and oatmeal ; or of flour and vinegar ; or a plaster of the compound galbanum plaster ; or the ammoniacum plaster with quicksilver, spread upon leather.

All these applications quicken the formation of matter in abscesses, and expedite their breaking. Nothing is here said of opening these tumours, as this is rarely safe to be done by any than a surgeon, but the applications above recommended should be used till they break, after which they generally heal without much trouble.

In this account we have endeavored to give a succinct history, both of the origin and treatment of abcesses; but as they are sometimes very large, form in structures of great importance, and may be confounded with other diseases, it will be advisable, in such cases, to consult a surgeon.

ABORTION, OR MISCARRIAGE.

If a child be born before the seventh month of pregnancy, it is called a miscarriage; but between this period and the end of the ninth month it is termed premature labour. Women suffer miscarriage at all times of pregnancy, but more generally between the twelth and sixteenth week, At this period the womb is more liable to have its functions interrupted, and we must be vigilant in guarding against the causes that occasion miscarriage.

Symptoms of Miscarriage.—Miscarriage usually comes on, especially if beyond the third or fourth month, with bearing down, some degree of sickness and faintness; then succeeds pain in the loins and bottom of the belly, especially about the navel; sensation of coldness or of heat, and perhaps both, constituting fever; then a slight discharge of clotted blood appears; or, as sometimes happens, it gushes almost in a tream, stopping and returning at intervals, until the child is expelled. The discharge is not always preceeded by any of these symptoms, but occurs suddenly and without any previous notice, especially where the miscarriage has been produced by an accidental cause.

Causes of Miscarriage.—Voluptuous women of full habits are most liable to abortion; so are irritable women. Women who are either very thin, or very corpulent, are also disposed more than others to this accident. The most frequent exciting causes are too great exertions, such as lifting heavy weights; the fatiguing and debilitating dissipations of fashionable life; over reaching; fatiguing walks particularly up hill; riding on horseback or in a rough carriage; frights; relaxed bowels; strong purgative medicines; too much blood in the system; injudicious bleeding by the lancet; disease of the womb; fear, grief or any sudden and violent impression on the mind; sitting up late at night, or indulging too long in bed in a morning; small pox or other acute fevers; and any thing that injures the constitution of the mother, or produces the death of the child; and, also, certain provocatives that are taken by the unnatural mother for the purpose of destroying her offspring.

Prevention of Miscarriage.—Those who have once miscarried, or have been threatened with it, are very liable to a recurrence of it in every future pregnancy; and it is singular that every subsequent miscarriage generally takes place at much the same period as the previous one. This increased tendency in miscarriage is easily accounted for: abortion is a process decidedly opposed to nature; violence is offered to the organs, and the womb which could have endured the greater pains and

perils of child-bearing, becomes debilitated and loses the power of resuming its proper functions. A female subject to abortion should endeavour to ascertain the cause, and, if possible, avoid it in future pregnancies. If she be of a full habit, she should live on a spare diet, drink no fermented liquors, and lose a little blood from the arm about a week or ten days before the time at which abortion has usually taken place. But if she be of a weak, low habit, she must eat moderately of animal food; she must avoid porter and ale, and all other fermented liquors; they cause flatulence, and thereby occasion a constant irritation of the bowels, injurious to the patient. She must take two wine-glassesful of Port or Madeira wine; and one of the following pills, twice a day:

Extract of Gentian	
Extract of of Hop – of each	1 drachm,
Sulphate of Iron	1 scruple,
Carbonate of Soda	2 scruples.

Mix, and divide into 24 pills.

In both cases the patient should use the gentlest exercise, avoiding all exertions, and emotions of the mind, keeping the bowels perfectly open with a gentle aperient, such as a tea-spoonful of lenitive electuary every morning; if the bowels are relaxed a wine-glassful of chalk julep with five drops of laudanum, may be taken after each relaxed motion. When the period draws near at which abortion is to be expected, she should confine herself entirely to the house, and remain constantly in a lying posture upon a sofa or couch; and should the miscariage not take place at this period, she should as a matter of precaution remain confined another fortnight before she ventures off the sofa. It is of much consequence also that women liable to miscarriage should, during their pregnancies, keep a separate bed. A miscarriage becomes serious in proportion to the length of time that the female has gone: the farther the pregnancy is advanced, so is the danger increased. It is proper to check the circulation in lusty women, subject to habitual abortion: in addition to slightly bleeding, half a grain of powdered digitalis twice or thrice a day, and continued until after the period of miscarriage, will be found useful.

Bleeding must not be suffered in delicate, weak women.

If there be much sickness about the period of abortion, apply an opium plaster, or a blister to the stomach.

Management of Miscarriage.—When any of the symptoms arrise that denote the approach of miscarriage, the woman should retire to bed; lie with her hips elevated rather higher than her head abstain from all solid food, taking no other nourishment than gruel, sago, arrow root, or other similar *vegetable* jellies. She should sip freqently a little lemonade, or some other cold liquid acidulated with some grateful acid. She is to be covered lightly with clothes, so as to be kept cool; and the room should be ventilated, so as to be airy and light, without, however, endangering the patient. She should not be allowed to talk or exert herself by sitting up or moving. If the bowels be confined, the common domestic glyster should be administered; and if she be florid and full of blood, ten or twelve ounces may be taken from the arm. This, however, cannot be

done with propriety unless the medical attendant does it ; it must, therefore, rest entirely on his judgment. If the attendant pains be very severe, opium must be administered ; it may be given in the following form :

Take	Infusion of Roses	6 ounces ;
	Salt Petre	3 drachms ;
	Laudanum	1 drachm ;

Mix ; three table-spoonfuls, to be taken every three hours. The intention of this mixture is to allay pain, and to evacuate the bladder.

If the pains be not very severe, the above mixture should be taken without the laudanum ; cold water, or equal parts of vinegar and water should be applied by dipping a napkin in it, and putting it on the belly and the part whence the discharge issues ; renewing this lotion as often as it becomes warm. The application of this lotion to the inside of the thighs and the loins is useful ; and so is ice, applied to the thighs and lower part of the belly. This plan will often avert miscarriage if properly persisted in, and may be safely used should it even be unsuccessful in stopping its progress ; in the latter case, if the woman complain of much sickness and sinking, she may take a little wine, or a small quantity of brandy and water ; and if she have cramp or spasms of the stomach and bowels, fifteen or twenty drops of laudanum may be taken in it ; to which may be added a tea spoonful or two of tincture of valerian, if she is attacked with hysterics ; or twenty drops of sal volatile in a wine-glassful of water.

If the discharge have a flesh-coloured flakey substance in it, then miscarriage may be deemed inevitable, and nature should be left to finish the expulsion of the contents of the womb. Miscarriage having taken place, the woman should remain in bed three or four days, living upon a simple diet ; after which time, if she has no fever, a little light animal food, with a glass or two of wine, may be taken daily, and fifteen drops of elixir of vitriol in a wine-glassful of the decoction of bark, administered twice or three times a day. Proper precaution must be adopted with respect to the breasts of the patient. If the miscarriage occur at an advanced stage of pregnancy, milk is liable to be formed, and it is very essential to guard against the fever that occurs under that circumstance. Low diet, therefore, as far as is consistent, is requisite.

But care must be taken never to suffer too much urine to collect in the bladder ; if the patient cannot expel it, it must be drawn off.

ACIDITY IN THE STOMACH OF INFANTS.

Food is very liable to become acid in the stomach of children, occasioning hiccups, sickness, purging, griping, wind, green stools, sour breath, and sometimes even convulsions. This acidity is occasioned by costiveness, or too much food, bad milk, or weak digestion. There is also a natural tendency to acidity in the stomachs of all children.

Treatment.—The acid matter should first be carried off, either by a spoonful or two of antimonial wine, or by four or five grains of rhubarb, and the same of magnesia ; and to prevent any farther accumulation,

a tea-spoonful of the following mixture should be given three or four times a day ;

Take of Chalk Julep	2 ounces ;
Spirit of Caraways and Tincture of Columba, of each	2 drachms ;
Salt of Tartar	10 grains ;

Mix.

Sometimes the complaint requires the aid of a glyster, in which case the following is a valuable one.

Take of Barley water	4 ounces :
Olive Oil	2 drachms ;
Oil of Aniseed	5 or 6 drops

Mix ; and if the infant be very much griped, add

Of Tincture of Opium	8 or 10 drops.

If the child be affected with violent gripings, screams much, draws up its knees, and otherwise indiicates considerable pain, one or two drops of laudanum may be added to each dose ; or. what is preferable, half an ounce of syrup of white poppies to the mixture.

If the bowels are costive, they should be relieved by a tea-spoonful of castor oil ; or, by manna dissolved in water to the consistence of syrup, of which two tea-spoonfuls may be given, mixed with as much calcined magnesia as will lie on a shilling ; or, three or four grains of powdered jalap, with half a tea-spoonful of compound tincture of senna, mixed in a dessert-spoonful of dill water ; these purgatives should be repeated twice or three times a week, if requisite.

AFTER PAINS.

Women rarely suffer much from after-pains with the first child, but in succeeding lyings-in, they are often so much troubled by them, as to be deprived almost entirely of rest. We must take care not to confound them with inflammation, which may be known by the accompanying tenderness.

Treatment.—A napkin, folded to nearly a quarter of a yard in breadth, should be pinned tighly round the belly, or a linen roller put on, sufficient to keep up as much pressure as can conveniently be borne ; this assists the contraction of the womb, and of course lessens the degree and duration of the pains. The following medecine will assist likewise in subduing them :

Take Pennyroyal Water	3 table-spoonfuls ;
Laudanum	5 drops ;
Tincture of Castor	1 tea-spoonful ;

Mix for a draught ; to be taken every six hours, and at bed-time increase the quantity of laudanum to thirty drops. Hot fomentations are of great use, and may be applied three or four times a day.

AGUE, OR INTERMITTENT FEVER.

Ague is a fever that has *three* regular stages, which run their course within six or eight hours, and then leave the patient nearly in his usual state. The attack of this fever is called the ague fit or paroxysm, and consists in the *cold*, the *hot*, and the *sweating* stages, succeeding each other. When the fit comes every day, it is called *Quotidian* Ague; when it returns every other day, it is called *Tertian* Ague; and when it occurs only on the fourth day, it is *Quartan* Ague. It is sometimes known to keep off still longer, and then is called according to the number of days between the fits such as *Quintans*, *Sextans*, *Septans*, *Octans*, *&c.*; other divisions are also known, arising from a complication of two different kinds of ague in the same persons, but of this it is unnecessary to speak.

Symptoms.—The ague fit commences with a feeling of weakness: aversion to move; stretching of the limbs and yawning; the face becomes pale and dejected, and the features shrink; the hands and feet cold and blue; next, a general sense of coldness over the whole body, producing that appearance on the surface which we call *goose-skin*, accompanied with occasional shudders, increasing in frequency, until they end in universal and violent shivering. The cold stage having continued a certain time, the heat gradually returns in transient flushing, beginning in the face and neck, succeeded by chills; but at length the chills entirely subside, and the whole body becomes violently hot and dry, accompanied with great restlessness, thirst, and violent head-ache. At length, moisture is observed on the face and neck, which gradually extends over the whole surface, and increases to a general and profuse sweat, which abates the burning heat, and cools the skin by degrees down to its natural temperature: and thus terminates the ague fit.

Treatment—The aguish paroxysm may be interrupted by taking, an hour before the cold fit comes on, an emetic of two or three grains of tartarised antimony, dissolved in water; or two tea-spoonfuls of antimonial wine may be taken every ten minutes till vomiting ensues. If the patient be very weak or delicate, this practice ought not to be pursued. Another method of stopping the fit is, to take opium, or some active stimulant, before the cold state comes on. Fifty or sixty drops of laudanum may be taken in a little warm ale, the following stimulant is also recommended:—

Take Subcarbonate of Ammonia	5 grains;
Good Cayenne Pepper	1 tea-spoonful;

Mix, and make into a bolus, with a sufficient quantity of the confection of opium. There is a popular custom of taking large quantities of spirituous liquors to prevent the cold fit from coming on; a man has been known to drink nearly a pint of gin at one or two draughts, but such an inordinate quantity is highly dangerous to be taken, as instances have been known, where it has proved *instantly* fatal. In fact though stimulating articles, taken just before the approach of the cold stage, are often known to cure ague, it is not, upon the whole, a safe plan, as the disease is sometimes driven by such means into a continued and dangerous fever.

Plunging into cold water, just before the cold fit would have come on, has often put a stop to ague; but in trying this, the person must be very cautious to do it before the cold stage commences, otherwise it might be a fatal experiment. When the cold stage is on, it should be lessened in violence, and shortened in duration, by external and internal warmth. The person should go into the warm bath, or put his feet and legs into hot water; he should drink copiously of warm liquids, and may take a little hot brandy and water, or a teaspoonful of æther or of sal volatile in a glass of pepermint water. This will generally considerably moderate the cold fit, and in so doing lessens the violence of the succeeding hot fit, which is always proportioned in violence to that of the preceding cold stage. In like manner the hot fit should be moderated by suitable remedies, such as by drinking cold lemonade, keeping the room cool, losing fourteen or sixteen ounces of blood from the arm, if the person be robust and the eyes and head much flushed. Such medicines as produce sweating are also useful in this stage, as the following:—

Take Spirit of Mindererus 2 table-spoonfuls;
Laudanum, and Antimonial Wine, of each 20 drops;

Mix, and take after it a cup of hot wine whey. Dr. Lind gave opium very successfully in the hot fit; he remarks, that it abates and shortens the fit, relieves the head-ache, takes off the burning heat of the skin, and brings on the sweating stage more quickly, often producing a refreshing sleep, from which the patient did not awake till the fever had subsided. Fifty or sixty drops of laudanum may be taken with this intention. During the sweating stage, the person should not be kept hot, no warm or heating liquors should be given; but the perspiration should be supported, and the thirst allayed by taking cool acid drinks, as lemonade, apple-water, imperial, &c., to each of which a little wine may be added. A wine-glass ful of infusion of cascarilla, taken during the sweating stage, will prevent the great debility that follows it.

Such is the management of the different stages of the paroxysms. It now remains to describe the means of removing the disease altogether.

Out of the great number of remedies recommended to cure ague, Peruvian bark has proved to be the most certain and useful. Previously to the administration of bark, the stomach and bowels should be thoroughly cleared, either by an emetic of 20 grains of ipecacuanha with a grain of tartarised antimony or by a brisk, purgative, composed of three grains of calomel with fifteen grains of rhubarb, and the same quantity of jalap, to be worked off, if necessary, with a cup of senna tea, made by infusing a drachm of the leaves in a tea-cupful of boiling water until cold.

The bark can only be administered in the absence of the fever, and should therefore be taken as quickly and in as large quantities as the stomach will bear. As soon as the sweating stage has subsided, the patient may take a drachm of the yellow bark in very fine powder, with as much powdered ginger as will lie upon a six-pence. This dose may be taken in a decoction of liquorice-root, or in a little milk, and may be repeated every hour, if the stomach will bear it without sickness. If the ague should again return at the usual time, the administration of bark must be

interrupted until the paroxysm is terminated, when the remedy is to be again resumed. As soon as the ague fit is discovered to be stopped, the bark may be continued only every two hours, and on the following day every four hours; after which it may be continued three times a day for three or four days, and then diminished to half a drachm at a dose for three or four days more, when the course may be completed by its being continued night and morning, for a fortninght longer,

If the the powdered bark doos not sit comfortably on the stomach, the following draught may be tried:

Take Decoction of Bark	3 table-spoonfuls;
Tincture of Orange-peel	1 tea spoonful;
Extract of Bark	15 grains;

Mix for a draught.

It may be taken as a general rule, that if the bark produces purging, laudanum should be added, in the quantity of ten or twelve drops, three times a-day; if costiveness, a few grains of rhubarb with each dose; and if sickness or nausea, cinnamon, ginger, Cayenne pepper, or some other spice.

But if the bark cannot be taken in any of these ways, the extract may be mixed with water in the quantity of a drachm to a quarter of a pint, with fifteen drops of laudanum, and may be used as a glyster five or six times a-day: for children this plan is particularly eligible, but the quantity of laudanum must not exceed four drops. The bark sometimes fails in success: it is then proper to combine with it some other medicine, and the preparations of iron seem to be most eligible—

Take Peruvian Bark, powdered	1 ounce;
Rust of Iron	2 drachms;
Syrup of Ginger, a sufficient quantity to form an electuary,	

of which the size of a nutmeg may be taken every four hours, washing it down with a wine-glassful of decoction of Virginian snake-root.

A new preparation of bark has been discovered, which seems to be free from the unpleasant effects of large doses of this substance, and cures the disease in a very few doses: it is called the Sulphate of Quinine: the dose is two grains four times a-day.

In the treatment of ague, it must be kept in mind that many important organs are liable to be affected; and bark, in such cases, except properly regulated, aggravates the complaint. If the countenance be yellow and bloated, with a tenderness under the ribs of the right side, the liver is affected, and a dose of half a drachm of jalap, with three grains of calomel, should be taken every third day, and five grains of the blue pill every night at bed-time. If the tongue be dry or furred, the bark must not be taken until this is removed by taking two drachms of Epsom salts, with twenty drops of antimonial wine in a glass of water three times a-day.

Arsenic is another useful medicine in curing ague, and in general is a much more certain remedy than Peruvian bark; but its poisonous nature renders it a dangerous substance if injudiciously employed. A preparation is sold, called Dr. Fowler's solution of arsenic, eight or ten drops of which may be taken in a little water three times a-day; and, should it

not disagree with the stomach and bowels, we may gradually increase the dose to fourteen or sixteen. This is what has obtained so much celebrity under the title of the ague drops. It is at all times prudent to give the bark a trial first, and if it does not succeed, then the solution of arsenic may be taken; which, if successful, may in a few days be diminished in dose, by being combined with bark in the following manner:

Take Solution of Arsenic	5 drops;
Decoction of Bark	1 wine-glassful;
Tincture of Bark	2 tea-spoonfuls;
Laudanum	5 drops;

Mix for a draught to be taken three times a-day.

Whatever medicine is used in the cure of ague, it must be continued a fortnight after the disease has subsided.

AMAUROSIS, OR GUTTA SERENA.

Amaurosis is a species of blindness, in which no visible change or disease of the eye exists, but is owing to some defect in the optic nerve.

Symptoms.—The sight is dim, or obstructed by dark bodies floating before the eyes, such as spotted cobwebs, flies, dust, and specks of different sizes and shades. Curling snaky figures obstruct the vision, and objects appear as though they were viewed through a gauze; and these symptoms continue to increase until the sight is utterly lost. When one eye is affected, it is rare that the other eye escapes any long time.

Treatment.—This kind of blindness is almost a hopeless disease; and even in the beginning of it, before the sense of vision is lost, there is but a poor chance of arresting its course. A seton, or a perpetual blister to the nape of the neck, should be had recourse to, and the system may be kept under the slight effects of mercury by the administration of a grain of calomel every night at bed-time, until the gums become red and swelled. The stomach should be preserved in a healthy state, and the hands and feet kept warm. Eight grains of Cayenne pepper may be put into half a pint of cold water, and steeped for three hours, then filtered through blotting-paper: two or three drops of this fluid should be put into the eyes twice a-day. Electricity may also be tried, and galvanism. Professor Richter has succeeded, in many cases, in curing this disease by the following medicine:—

Take Gum Ammoniac,	
Gum Asafœtida,	
Root of Valerian, powdered	
Tops of Leopard's Bane, powdered, and	
Venice Soap, of each	2 drachms;
Emetic Tartar	18 grains;
Syrup, a sufficient quantity to form a mass,	

which is to be divided into pills, weighing five grains each: three to be taken twice a-day. Persevering for some time in medicines which excite nausea, has been a successful plan in many cases.

APOPLEXY.

Apoplexy is a sudden privation of the senses and of voluntary motion.—It more usually attacks those advanced in years than the young, and those are the most liable to it who have short necks, are of a corpulent habit, who pass an indolent life, live on a full diet, and indulge in fermented liquors, particularly ale and porter.

Symptoms—The patient falls down senseless, his face is red; the mouth open, and sometimes drawn to one side; he snores as if in a profound sleep, and his breathing is slow, labouring, and irregular.

The attack, though oftentimes occurring without any previous notice, is usually preceded by giddiness, fulness, weight and pain in the head, bleeding at the nose, redness of the eyes, dimness of sight, stammering in speech, noise in the ears, numbness and pricking sensations in the arms and legs, impaired memory, drowsiness after eating, disturbed sleep, flushings of the face, with frequent appearance of flashes of light in the eyes, &c.

Treatment.—Cupping on the back of the neck, or, if that cannot immediately be done, bleeding from one of the veins in the arm to the quantity of sixteen or eighteen ounces. Blisters should be applied to the inside of the legs, and poultices to the soles of the feet, composed of mustard and vinegar, the head should be shaved, and the whole of the scalp covered with a blister. The bowels should be quickly unloaded by one of the following glysters:

Take Water Gruel	1 pint,
Epsom Salts	2 ounces,
Sweet Oil	1 ounce;
Aloes	½ drachm
Salt	2 table-spoonfuls;

Dissolve the four last articles in the hot gruel, and use it moderately warm; or

Take Senna Leaves	1 ounce;
Boiling water	1 pint;

Let them stand half an hour in a covered vessel, and to the strained liquor add

Castor Oil	
Glauber's Salts, of each	1 ounce

To be used as an injection.

All compression about the neck should be removed, and the patient kept as much in an upright position as possible. If the stomach pump used by Mr. Scott at St. Thomas's Hospital, be in the possession of any medical gentleman in the neighborhood, he should be requested to pass the tube into the patient's stomach, and inject the following purgative mixture:

Take Infusion of Senna	3 ounces;
Gum Gamboge	3 grains;
Tincture of Jalap	1 drachm;
Epsom Salts	½ ounce;

Mix.

If these means fail to diminish the disease, and restore the patient to his senses and powers of motion, bleeding should again be resorted to, and nothing but extreme debility should deter a repetition of it, until some decisive good effects are observable from the loss of blood.

If a person has any forewarnings of apoplexy, he should guard against it by living upon a smaller quantity of food, which should be quite plain; he should eat but of one dish, and avoid suppers; the exercise should be moderate, sufficient to support perspiration, but not to heat the body violently. All ferment ed liquors should be avoided, as much as is consistent with the health of the constitution, as dependent upon former habits; the feet should be kept warm by wearing flannel or fleecy hosiery socks; the bowels should be kept open by the occasional use of an aloetic purgative, of which the pill cochiæ is a very good form. A seton or an issue should be worn in the neck, and all occupations avoided attended by stooping down the head.

It is necessary to remark, that in the apoplexy of old persons, or dropsical subjects, the effusion on the brain is not blood but water, and the lancet must be used with great caution, as it would be dangerous to lessen the strength of the system by the injudicious abstraction of blood. An excellent mode of purging it is to give five grains of jalap with five grains of subcarbonate of ammonia every four hours till it operates.

ASPHYXIA.

This word literally implies the *want of pulse*, and is usually applied to designate the situation of those persons who are in a state of suspended animation from inhaling noxious gases, from poisons, or from drowning; but as these will be separately discussed in their respective places, we shall proceed here only to consider the asphyxia of new born infants.

When a child is born under an apparent cessation of life, having been known to have been alive immediately previous to its birth, or if it sinks as soon as it is born, or shortly after, methods should be taken to restore life and animation. If the infant, when born, is deprived of motion and respiration, or is so weak and faint as to show little sign of life, the navel string should not be immediately divided, but the child should be enveloped in hot flannels, its temples and nostrils stimulated with hartshorn, and its belly and chest rubbed with brandy, a tea-spoonful of which may be poured into the throat. If these fail, separate the child, plunge it into a tub or pan of warm water, and endeavour to excite respiration by inflating the chest by forcibly blowing into the lungs, pressing the chest with the hand after each attempt, continuing the inflation and pressure with the hand, alternately, in imitation of inspiration and expiration, which the continuance of such efforts may at last artificially excite; or, if a surgeon can be obtained, he will be more likely to effect the inflation of the lungs, by introducing a silver catheter through the mouth into the windpipe. Electricity or galvanism may be also tried.

ASTHMA.

This disease is of two kinds, the *humoral* and the *dry*; the former being attended with expectoration, and the latter without. The disease consists in an unhealthy irritability of the membrane of the windpipe and air cells; between which and the respiratory muscles a morbid sympathy is established, that creates an undue or violent action in the latter, whenever the former is excited by irritation; and this sympathetic spasmodic action constitutes the disease; while in many cases we find the structure of the air cells broken down; that is, one large cavity, where there ought to be many: which accounts for the symptom of wheezing, as the air is never thoroughly expelled.

Symptoms.—A difficulty of breathing, attended with wheezing; quick, short short respiration, with considerable efforts of the shoulders; tighness across the chest, and cough.

All these symptoms are increased by lying down, especially if the head and chest be very low. This is the ordinary situation of asthmatic persons; but the disease occurs in paroxysms, during which all the symtoms are violently increased. These attacks are more frequent during the heats of summer, and the fogs and cold winds of winter. The paroxysm usually begining with a sense of tightness across the breast, impeding respiration; the difficulty of breathing increases, attended with a loud wheezing noise; the cheeks become red; the eyes prominent; the fealing of suffocation so great that speech becomes very difficult; a prospensity to cough exists, but merely a little frothy matter is spit up; and the patient is obliged to remain in an erect posture, labouring for breath, with his neck and forehead covered with a copious sweat. These symptoms generally continue till the morning when they gradually cease, and after an expectoration of mucus, the patient falls asleep.

Treatment.—Bleeding, though sometimes necessary in full and plethoric young persons, is nevertheless to be used with great caution; it is more prudent to moderate the fit by cupping on the chest; opening the bowels by an emollient injection combined with asafœtida, as the following:

Take of Thin Gruel	½ pint;
dissolve in it	
Gum Asafœtida	2 drachms;
and add	
Castor Oil	1 ounce;

The patient should inhale warm steam from the spout of an inhaler or tea-pot, into which a *boiling hot* decoction of white poppy heads, with a tea-spoonful or two of æther has been put; the legs may be fomented with hot water, and the head rubbed with salvolatile. A cup or two of coffee should be drunk, made with the mocho berry,) an ounce to each cup,) without either milk or sugar. The following medicine may be taken:

Take Ammoniacum Mixture	4 ounces;
Oxymel of Squills	3 drachms;
Antimonial Wine	½ drachm;
Vinegar	1 ounce;

Mix, and take two table-spoonfuls every now and then.

In the absence of the fit, the bowels should be kept open by the following pills:

Take Compound Colocynth Pill	1 drachm;
Calomel	6 grains;

Mix, and divide into fifteen pills; three to be taken twice a week, if required. The stramoniun, or a mixture of equal parts of dried hops and hedge hyssop, may be smoked twice or three times a day. A gentle emetic should sometimes be taken at night, composed of fifteen grains of ipecacuanha, four grains of white vitriol, two drachms of oxymel of squills, and one ounce of peppermint water: the diet should be light and easy of digestion; vegetables, spirituous liquors, tea, and wine avoided. The tone of the stomach should be kept up by taking occasionally a wineglassful of decoction of bark, an infusion of gentian root, or quasia chips, twice or thrice daily; and if there is any heartburn, a tea-spoonful of magnesia with each dose. A burgundy pitch plaster to be worn on the chest, flannel next the skin, an issue in the arm; and the irritability of the lungs to be subdued by taking occasionally a table-spoonful of the oxymel of hedge hyssop. Garlic is very beneficial to asthmatic persons.

ATROPHY.

Symptoms.—A gradual wasting of the body, without fever, difficulty of breathing or cough; but accompanied by paleness of the contenance; flushing of the face; loss of appetite; impaired digestion; depression of spirits, fretfulness; thirst; and general debility. It is caused by a poor diet; unwholesome air; excessive sexual indulgence; the whites in females; the flux, or any long-continued and violent evacuation; too long suckling; worms; and enlargement of the glands of the bowels.

Treatment.—The disease must be traced to its cause; if from poor diet, the living must be improved; if from unwholesome air, the person must be removed to another situation; if from sexual indulgence, the passion must be restrained; if from the whites, the flux, worms, or enlarged glands, the remedies recommended in these diseases must be had recourse to; and if from too long suckling the child must be weaned, and the mother live on milk, strong broths, jellies, eggs, and animal food; with good ale or beer, and a little port wine; taking also the following medecine:

Take Columba Root	½ ounce;
Boiling Water	¼ pint;

let them stand in a covered vessel for three hours; and to the strained liquid add—

Compound Tincture of Cinnamon	½ ounce;
Subcarbonate of Soda	½ drachm;

Three table-spoonfuls to be taken twice or three times a day.—But the best plan in all these weaknesses is, to take a spoonful of the decoction

of bark acidulated with sulphuric acid, in the morning, and a course of the French remedy, the Tonic and Digestive Wine ; and the manner of taking it, recommended by the French physicians, is from half to a whole wine-glass every day, with a little ginger and a biscuit, at 11 o'clock. We are not fond of Patent medicines ; but this is an exception, and is a most useful adjunct to pharmacy. It is to be had at the Patent Medicine shops.

BITES AND STINGS.

To the bites of gnats, bugs, wasps, bees, hornets, &c. apply the following :

Take Opium	1 drachm ;
Olive Oil	1 ounce ;

Dissolve the opium by well rubbing with the oil, and apply it on a dossil of lint to the part, renewing it frequently : if the injury is extensive, a dose of Epsom salts should be given. Until this lotion can be procured, apply vinegar or hartshorn.

For the bite of aviper, the following directions are given by Mr. Scott, in the Journal of Public Health. " The first step to be taken after receiving the bite of a viper is, to tie a bandage *very tight* around the wounded limb, *above the bitten* part. A garter is generally at hand, and makes a very good ligature for this purpose. The wound should be immediately sucked with all the power the mouth is capable of exciting, and the saliva should be directed upon the part, to dilute and wash out the poison from the wound. The patient need be under no apprehension of the effect of the poision upon the mouth, for, that, it will only produce a *temporary* inconvenience, and often none at all. If the bite be inflicted upon a part upon which a ligature cannot be put, the wounded part should be immediately cut out ; but should no surgeon or person be at hand to perform this operation, the wound should be cauterized without delay, ether by a redhot iron, the lunar caustic, or the pure potash. If these should be objected to, or cannot be readily procured, a little butter of antimony, oil of vitriol, nitric acid, or spirit of salts, may be poured into the wonnd ; or corrosive sublimate, or powdered cantharides, may be rubbed into it. An efficacious caustic may be speedily made by mixing together quick lime and soft soap ; this is to be spread upon a piece of bladder, and applied to the injured part. It has often been a practice to lay gunpowder upon the part and explode it, and it has been done with the best effects. the internal remedies should be those that excite perspiration ; fifteen or twenty drops of *sal volatile* may be taken every two hours, in a cup of warm white-wine whey, the patient remaining in bed, warmly covered, and every means taken to produce and encourage perspiration."—(Vol. i. p. 184.)

For the bite of a mad dog, the following should be practised :—Cut out the part instantly, or what is not so safe, scrape a piece of lunar caustic or pure potash to a pencil point, and pass it to the *bottom* of every wouud made by the annimal's teeth. *No other plan is of any use !* For the treatment of the disease, see Hydrophobia.

BLEEDING FROM THE NOSE.

This complaint is of no consequence in young persons, but in those farther advanced in years, it often becomes so profuse, and returns so quickly, as to be serious in its effects.

Treatment.—In some diseases, as giddiness, headache, pleurisy, apoplexy, fever, and other inflammatory diseases, bleeding at the nose often proves a salutary crisis; when it proceeds from an overloaded state of the vessels of the head, or the system in general, a little blood may be drawn from the arm, and a dose of Epsom salts taken. One of the following powders may be repeated three times a day:

Take Cream of Tartar	1½ ounce;
Nitre	3 drachms;
Emetic Tartar	2 grains;

Mix, and divide into twelve powders.

But if notwithstanding these means, the bleeding continues, or returns frequently, it will be proper, especially elderly persons, to restrain the hemorrhage, by plugging up the nose with a dossil of lint, wetted in vinegar. Or a piece of moistened gut, tied at one end, should be pushed up the nostril, and then filled with cold water, by means of fastening the other end at the extremity of a syringe.

But if these fail, obtain a plaster bougie pass it through one of the nostrils until you see it in the throat by looking into the mouth; then seize the end of the bougie with a pair of tweezers or fine pincers, and bring it out at the mouth; take a piece of string about three or four inches long, fasten a piece of sponge to it about the sieze of a walnut, and tie it to that end of the bougie projecting from the mouth; then, by withdrawing the bougie through the nose, the sponge is drawn back into the nostril, where it is to be left with the string hanging from the nose, until the following day, when it may be pulled gently away.

The other means usually adopted are, to place the person in a cool air; to keep his head erect, rather leaning backwards; to snuff cold water, or vinegar and water up the nose; or, to throw up with a syringe the following injection:

Take Tincture of Muriate of Iron	1½ drachm;
Water	6 ounces;

Mix.

The head and face may be covered with a napkin kept wet with cold water, in which a handful or two of salt has been thrown. Any thing that produces shivering has a tendency to check the bleeding; therefore, throw cold water upon the face, or push a large key or piece of steel suddenly down the back.

BLEEDING FROM THE BLADDER.

This arises from falls, blows, bruises, violent exercise, jumping, hard riding, stones or gravel in the kidnies or bladder, or from ulcerations of the latter organ.

Symptoms.—If the bleeding proceeds from the kidnies, there is a pain in the back ; but if from the bladder, it is attended with a sense of heat and pain at the bottom of the belly.

Treatment.—If the hemorrhage has been occasioned by any of the external injuries above enumerated, some blood should be drawn from the arm ; or if the kidney be the seat of the disease, a cupping glass or two should be applied over the part affected, and the following medicine taken :

Take Infusion of Roses	½ pint ;
Nitre	2 drachms ;

Mix. A wine-glassful to be taken every six hours.

The loins may be fomented night and morning with hot water, or the patient may use the hip bath ; the bowels should be moved every other day with an ounce of castor oil or Epsom salts. When the hemorrhage continues after these measures have been tried, a quarter of a grain of opium in a pill, with half a drachm of the leaves of bear's whortleberry, in powder, should be taken four times a day, and soda water drunk frequently.

When the hemorrhage is occasioned by stone in the kidney or bladder, it will be much more difficult to check, the treatment being then merely of a palliative nature. Drink plentifully of barley water, with gum Arabic dissolved in it ; take eight or ten drops of laudanum two or three times a day ; and give a glyster of a pint or more of water gruel repeatedly. The following medicine may also be of much benefit :

Take Dried Peach Leaves	1 ounce ;
Water	1 quart ;

Boil down to a pint and strain. This quantity may be taken daily in the dose of a wine glassful at a time.

BLEEDING FROM THE LUNGS

This is usually called breaking a blood-vessel ; it arises from the bursting of one or more of the fine vessels of the lungs, occasioned by violent exertion of the body, or singing, calling aloud, or blowing musical instruments ; but in persons of a delicate pulmonary texture, or of a scrofulous constitution, or whose lungs are injured by consumption, it often arises spontaneously.

Symptoms.—The disorder is characterised by a flow of blood from the mouth brought up by a sort of tickling cough, or sometimes by a continued hacking, occasioned by irritation in the throat, which brings mouthfuls of blood up at every effort, which is spit out frothy and of a *crimson* colour : which distinguishes it from that which is sometimes thrown up by the stomach, that being of a very dark colour. It is rarely fatal at the first attack, except the ruptured vessel is a very large one ; but if it return frequently, great danger is to be apprehended.

Treatment.—Bleeding, if the person be young and full of blood, with a hard jerking pulse, with much fever, but if he be advanced in years, and feeble and weak, no operation of this kind should be performed.—

The bowels must be opened by an astringent, acidulated medicine, as follows :

Take Infusion of Roses	6 ounces ;
Epsom Salts	1½ ounce ;

Mix. Take a wine-glassful every two or three hours.

When the bowels have been opened by the above, let one of the following pwders be taken every three hours :

Take Cream of Tartar	½ ounce ;
Nitre	2 drachms ;
Emetic Tartar	2 grains;

Mix, and divide into twelve powders.

The person should be kept very still in a cool room, and not allowed to talkor use any bodily exertion ; he should sip frequently a little cold lemonade ; eat nothing but vegetables and fruit ; and all liquids (which ought to be of the most simple kind) should be taken cool.

If the hemorrhage continues, and should obstinately presist in returning at intervals, than it will be proper to try the effects of digitails, which may be taken in the following manner :

Take Dried Fox-Glove Leaves	1 drachm ;
Boiling Water	½ pint ;

Let it stand two hours, and strain ; take two table spoonfuls every six hours. Should this not succeed in stopping the flow of blood, styptic medicines must be tried, as follows :

Take Sugar of Lead	2 grains ;
Opium	½ grain ;

beat them into a pill with crumbs of bread moistened with rose water, and take it three times a day. While the patient is taking these pills, he must avoid all acids except vinegar.

Fox-glove and sugar of lead may be taken in combination, and present as powerful a remedy as can be consistently ventured upon as the following :

Take Infusion of Fox-Glove	6 ounces ;
Sugar of Lead	10 grains ;
Laudanum	40 drops ;

Mix ; and take two table-spoonfuls every six hours.

A table-spoonful or two of common table salt, eaten dry, has often been very efficacious in this complaint.

When the bleeding has been stopped by these means, let the person keep himself cool and quiet ; his bowels open, using moderate and easy exercise ; subduing cough by small doses of nitre and laudanum : frequently putting his legs into warm water ; losing a little blood, if his pulse become full and he has pain in the chest ; and have an issue opened in the arm, or a perpetual blister between the shoulders.

BLEEDING FROM THE STOMACH.

Vomiting of blood is distinguished from the preceding disease by a weight and pain at stomach, by there being no cough, and be the blood being of a dark colour and mixed with the contents of the stomach.

Treatment.—The same plan as advised for bleeding from the lungs, with the exception of the use of the fox-glove may be adopted; and in addition that tincture of muriate of iron is highly recommended, in doses of twenty to thirty drops in a cup of cold water, every hour or two, until the bleeding ceases. It generally arises from the suppression of some accustomed evacuation, which must of course be restored.

BLEEDING FROM THE WOUNDS.

Lay a bit of lint upon the wound, and put a narrow roller or bandage round it. If it be upon a part that does not admit a bandage, bind the lint down with white sticking plaster, to be purchased at the druggist's, under the name of strapping, cut into strips half an inch wide, and four or five or six inches long.

BLEEDING FROM LEECH-BITES.

Scrape a bit of lunar caustic to a point, and pass it to the bottom of the wound for an instant only, and the hemorrhage will cease.

BLOODY FLUX, OR DYSENTERY.

This is a purging of unhealthy, mucous, slimy, or watery motions mixed with blood, arising from an inflammation of the inner membrane of the large bowels. It chiefly occurs in autumn, and is occasioned probably by the effect of cold and moisture succeeding heat, or by the influence of some unknown principle or state of the atmosphere. When it attacks fleets or armies, it is highly contagious.

Symptoms.—Frequent evacuations of slimy, mucous, frothy, or flatulent scanty motions mixed with blood, accompanied with griping pains; frequent inclination to go to stool, while scarcely any or very little is voided; great bearing down, and severe irritation of the anus.

Treatment.—An emetic of twenty or thirty grains of ipecacuanha; next open the bowels freely with the following mixture:

Take Epsom Salts	1 ounce;
Magnesia	2 drachms;
Peppermint Water	½ pint;
Laudanum	½ drachm:

Mix, and take a quarter part every four hours; this mixture to be repeated until the bowels are copiously evacuated. When the above have procured several free evacuations, a glyster should be thrown up, composed of a tea-cupful of starch, with a tea-spoonful of laudanum, two or three times a day, at the same time

Take Dover's Powder	5 grains;
Calomel	1 grain;

Mix, to be taken every four hours. If the bowels become costive, immediate recourse must be had to the mixture of Epsom salts and magnesia; and afterwards, if any pain remains, the above powders may be resumed, assisting them by a softening diet of barley broth, rice, milk, gruel, arrow root, &c.; and hot fomentations to the belly.

The advanced or chronic stage of dysentery is very difficult to cure, as it is generally accompanied by derangement of some internal organ, but the most efficacious medicines are the following :

Take Castor Oil, and Spirit Turpentine, of each 6 drachms ;

Rub them down with the yolk of an egg, and gradually incorporate with it half a pint of lime water ; then add of

Laudanum	30 drops ;
Compound Tincture of Cinnamon	½ ounce ;

Mix, and take a sixth part three times a day ; taking in addition the following every night :

Take Dover's Powders	7 grains ;
Blue Pill	5 grains ;
Extract of Henbane	3 grains ;

Mix ; and divide into three pills to be taken at bed time.

BOILS.

Foment them with the decoction of poppy heads, and keep them covered with a soft bread and milk poultice. Open them with a lancet or a large needle as soon as they are soft, and squeeze out the core, which will remove the pain, and promote their healing. The compound galbanum plaster may be now applied : the bowels should be kept open with small doses of Epsom salts, or cream of tartar and jalap made into an electuary with honey. If any hardness remains after the boil is healed, it may be rubbed three times a day with the strong mercurial ointment, to which camphor has been added in the proportion of two drachms to an ounce. Boils are suspected to arise from a disordered state of the digestive organs.

BRONCHOCELE, OR DERBYSHIRE NECK.

This is a tumour on the fore part of the neck, upon the windpipe, just at that part called Adam's apple ; it is thought to be commoner in Derbyshire than any other part of England, and affects women oftener than men.

Treatment.—The treatment that has been generally used is the following : rub the tumour with the hand for half an hour, twice a day, or have slight electrical shocks sent through it. Put one of the following lozenges under the tongue every night and morning, letting it dissolve slowly :

Take Burnt Sponge	6 drachms ;
Powdered Gum Arabic	1 drachm ;
Powdered Ginger	½ drachm ;
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity to form the mass,	

which is to be cut into 12 lozenges. The mass must be well beaten, and the lozenges dried on a plate before the fire.

The following efficacious remedy has been recently discovered :

Take Pure Iodine	12 grains ;
Liquorice Powder	½ drachm ;
Treacle a sufficient quantity to form a mass,	

to be divided into 24 [illegible] which one is to be taken every [illegible] ning ;

or fifteen or twenty drops of the tincture of iodine may be taken three times a day:

As an external application, the following ointment, in the bulk of a filbert, must be rubbed upon the swelling night and morning :

Take Hydriodate of Potash	½ drachm ;
Hogslard	1½ ounce ;

Mix.

The effects of iodine being very powerful, they should be narrowly watched, and the proper means taken to prevent their ill consequences ; for this information the reader may consult the *Journal of Public Health* No. XVII. p. 131.

BRUISES.

Bathe the parts with vinegar, opodeldoc, hartshorn and oil, Mindererus's spirit, arquebusade, or the following lotion :

Take of Camphor	2 drachms ;

dissolve it in 4 ounces of rectified spirit of wine ; then add a pint of vinegar ; keep the part constantly wet with this lotion, or make it into a poultice with bran.

The common people are in the habit of applying black briony root for bruises about the face ; and it is by no means a bad remedy ; the root should be cut into thin slices, and softened with boiling water, and then laid upon the part : it removes the discoloration of bruises more quickly than any other application in use.

BUBO.

This swelling often takes place from irritation, such as chafing by riding or walking ; excoriation of some of the toes from a tight boot or shoe ; or from the irritation of gonorrhœal discharge in the urethra.

Treatment.—Apply six or eight leeches upon the tumour as soon as it is perceived, and keep it covered with linen rags, wetted with the following lotion :

Take Extract of Goulard	½ drachm ;
Spirit of Wine	1 ounce ;
Water	4 ounces ;

Mix. Take three grains of calomel at bed-time, and work it off with an ounce of salts the next morning ; repeat it every other day if necessary.

If matter forms, the suppuration should be encouraged by poultices, and the tumour opened early. These abscesses are sometimes very slow in healing, and require to be injected four or five times a day, with a mixture of tincture of cantharides and water, in the proportion of two drachms of the former to four ounces of the latter ; the part being covered with the ammoniacal plaster with quicksilver, and a bandage or slips of sticking plaster put over it, to make a tolerable firm degree of pressure.

If the bubo arises from a chancre, then a course of mercury will be

necessary ; and the patient should go into the care of an experienced surgeon.

BURNS AND SCALD.

Plunge the part into cold water the instant the accident has happened, or cover it with clothes dipped in water, and removed frequently or as soon as they begin to get warm. Persevere in this application until the pain no more returns upon discontinuing it, which will or never exceed 24 hours. A dose of laudanum, in a little brandy and water, should be taken immediately after the accident ; a child may take ten drops ; a grown person, forty. Do not pull away or open the blisters, and take care that the water be brought fresh and cold, and applied so sedulously as not to allow the pain to return for an instant. But should the accident be very extensive, the shock given to the constitution would be increased, were we to begin with cold applications ; and it will be advisable to use Goulard water, milk-warm, for two or three hours, after which we may gradually decrease the temperature till it is quite cold. When the irritation has been thus removed by these applications, they may be changed for a mixture of milk and lime-water, and as soon as the part begins to form matter, the surface should be covered with finely-powdered chalk, which should be sprinkled on from time to time, so as to absorb the moisture as fast as it is formed. And now it is necessary to take a purgative, and the diet, which has hitherto been of the low kind, must be allowed more freely ; light animal food and a little wine will support the strength and render the discharge healthy ; and should it be profuse, a wine-glassful of the decoction of bark must be taken three times a day. Should proud flesh arise, wash it with blue vitriol water (two drachms to half a pint of water,) or strong alum water, and dress it with yellow basilicon, making a tolerable pressure upon it with a bandage. If the accident has happened near the bend of a joint, keep the joint straight till it is healed ; or should it be upon the neck and breast, keep the head back : this prevents contraction.

CANCER.

Cancer affects various parts of the body, as enumerated in the following detail :

Cancer of the Breast commences by a small, hard, and irregular knob, with darting pains, but without any alteration in the colour of the skin. Its increase is not uniform, but takes place at intervals, and is attended with a lancinating pain, as though a sharp instrument were passing into it ; in this stage it is called a schirrous tumour. At length the skin becomes puckered, and shortly after red, next a shining purple, and lastly ulcerated ; and this constitutes the cancerous stage.

Treatment.—Very little is to be hoped for in the treatment of this disease more than to alleviate the pain, and a little retard the progress of the tumour. At every recurrence of pain, leeches should be applied, and the part covered with a lotion composed of the following :

Take Spirit of Mindererus	4 ounces ;
Spirit of Wine	2 ounces ;

Mix,

But in the advanced state of the tumour, cold applications will be found to be injurious, and the "soap plaster," with a drachm of powdered opium mixed with it, will be the best application. Medicines do but little, but the following are the most likely to be efficacious:

Take Compound Decoction of Sarsaparilla	1 pint;
Corbonate of Soda	1½ drachm;

Take a quarter of a pint three times a day: five grains of Plummer's pill to be taken also at bed-time.

To improve the general health, three table-spoonfuls of Griffiths' mixture may be taken twice a day.

When ulceration takes place, the remedy most advantageous is iron, both externally and internally. Mr. Carmichæl, of Dublin, recommends the sore to be covered with a paste made of carbonate of iron, or oxyphosphate of iron and water, and the patient to take ten grains of the sub-oxyphosphate of iron, made into pills with white of egg and liquorice powder, three times a day. To lessen the burning pain of the sore, an ointment may be applied, composed of two drachms of powdered opium with six drachms of spermaceti cerate. No reliance whatever can be placed upon any application, and even the knife is but a doubtful remedy; but if the patient can make up her mind to the operation, she should determine quickly, for the only chance of saving her life is afforded by the removal of the disease before the constitution has become contaminated by the poison's being conveyed into the system; and even this is but a forlorn hope.

Cancer of the Womb begins with pain in the loins, a bearing down, a discharge resembling the whites, darting pains across the bottom of the belly: these are the symptoms of the first or schirrous stage. The ulcerated state is known by a constant discharge of a thin, acrid, fetid matter, occasionally tinged with something resembling blood, a burning heat in the part, and excruciating pain. As the ulceration goes on, the constitution becomes seriously affected; the body becomes thin and emaciated, the bowels costive, and the stomach affected with almost constant and severe retching. No treatment has hitherto been effective. The bowels must be kept open by gentle and unirritating aperients, as salts with manna, or castor oil; the pain mitigated by laudanum and by opiate glysters. The offensive nature of the discharge may be in some degree lessened by frequent injections of blue stone dissolved in decoction of quince-seeds, one drachm to a pint. The hip bath may be used; leeches applied near the part, and cupping upon the loins. Opium, dissolved in opodeldoc, should be rubbed in upon the back.

Cancer of the Tongue begins as a little pimple, which bleeds upon the slightest violence, but the disease sometimes commences at once with ulceration: excision of the part is necessary, or removal by ligature.

There a variety of parts, besides those above enumerated, that are subject to cancer; as the *eye, lips, nose, face, privates,* among which the *chimney sweepers'* is particularly formidable; but as these require the aid of a surgeon, no farther detail is necessary.

CANINE APPETITE.

Symptoms.—The person has an insatiable appetite that scarcely any quantity, even of the most disgusting food, appeases. He will eat raw flesh, candles, soap, the entrails of animals, or any thing that lies in his way. A man under this disease ate 4lbs. of raw cow's udder. 10lbs. of raw beef, and 2lbs. of candles in a day, besides taking large quantities of drink.

Treatment.—The person should be allowed no food but fat and oil, and should be directed to chew as much tobacco (swallowing the saliva) as the constitution would bear.

CANINE MADNESS.

Symptoms.—As it may be more useful to describe the symptoms of this disease as it affects animals, the following marks of hydrophobia in dogs are here presented. A dull heavy look ; endeavours to hide himself ; seldom barks ; angry and snarling at strangers ; refuses his food ; drops his ears and tail, and lies as if going to sleep. Then follows the second stage, in which he breathes quick and heavy, lolls out his tongue, froths at the mouth, runs in a curved line, and flies suddenly, but silently, at persons near him. Then his eyes become thick, dim, and watery ; his tongue red ; he is faint and weak, falls down and rises, becomes furious, and dies exhausted by horrible convulsions.

Treatment.—It would be useless to take up the reader's time by relating the several modes of cure adopted and recommended by various persons at various periods ; the truth is, that *no remedy or treatment of any description* has ever yet, in *a single instance*, done any good, and we are at this moment *in total ignorance of any means to cure this dreadful disorder !* The facts related of cures, by salt water and various other means, are utterly fallacious. The only means of saving life is to prevent the disease from appearing, by cutting out the bitten part, as advised for the bite of the viper, p. 22 ; for, if inoculation has been produced, no other means will save the victim from inevitable destruction.

Sugar of lead, however, from its sedative effect, appears as likely to do good as any thing that has ever been tried ; and were I affected with the disease, I would take it in large doses, as my only hope.

CARBUNCLE.

Heat and pain in some part of the body, on which arises a pimple, which becames a hard deep tumour, of a red or purple colour. It sometimes follows typhus and putrid fevers, but often appears without any previous disease. Its most common seat is in the back, presenting a large, red, spongy, oozing tumour; or, if it has proceeded farther, it is found black and putrid.

Treatment.—Open the tumour freely, press out its contents, and cover it with a poultice, fomenting the part two or three times a day with a decoction of poppy heads. Continue the poultice till all the core has come away, and the cavity looks red, then dress it with dry lint and a bandage. Give half a drachm of Peruvian bark in a wine-glassful of camphor julep

three or four times a day ; wine may be taken freely, and twenty or thirty drops of laudanum at bed-time, if not disposed to sleep.

CATALEPSY.

Symptoms.—The person suddenly falls down, or remains fixed in the position he was in at the moment of the attack ; he loses all power of voluntary motion, but his limbs may be moved by any other person ; the senses are not, or at least not all of them, suspended ; the contenance is florid, the eyes open and fixed, the teeth are grinding upon each other, and tears sometimes fall from the eyes. This state sometimes only lasts a few minutes, but it is known occasionally to continue two or three days, when it is called a *trance.*

Treatment.—This must be regulated according to the cause ; if it is produced by fulness of blood, the person must be bled ; if from suppression of some evacuation, it must be restored ; if from terror, grief, fear, anxiety, anger, disappointment, profound meditation, &c., the state of the nervous system, induced by these causes, must be corrected by bark, half a drachm, three times a day , by Griffiths' mixture, a wine-glassful twice a day ; by three table-spoonfuls of the infusion of valerian, with a tea-spoonful of fetid spirit of ammonia, every three or four hours ; assisting these remedies by applying blisters, or issues, to the nape of the neck. During the fit, apply mustard poultices to the hands and feet.

CATARACT.

This is an opacity of the crystalline lens of the eye, occasioning blindness. Little or no hope can be offered of affording any benefit except by couching the eye ; but Mr. Ware states, that he has sometimes witnessed good effects from putting one or two drops of æther into the eye, once or twice a day, and occasionally rubbing the eye, over the lid, with a little volatile mercurial liniment. The mercurial liniment of the shops may be used.

CATARRH.

This is what is commonly called a cold ; and consists in an increased irritation and discharge from the nostrils, throat, and windpipe.

Symptoms.—Stoppage in the nose, pain and weight in the forehead, redness and stiffness of the eyes, and discharge of a thin fluid from the nose ; soon followed, if the attack be severe, by sore throat, hoarseness, sneezing, difficulty of breathing, cough, loss of appetite, chillness, aching and pain of the back and limbs, quick pulse, and fever.

Treatment.—If the attack be slight, remain in bed, drink plenty of warm gruel or barley water, acidulated with lemon juice, and abstain from all other nourishment. Lemonade made with tea is one of the best remedies. But if the attack be more severe, blood should be taken from the arm ; a dose of Epsom salts, to open the bowels ; and the effervescing draught, with fifteen drops of antimonial wine, every three hours. If the cough be troublesome, the following mixture :

Take Almond Confection	1 ounce ;
Ipecacuanha Wine	2 drachms ;
Manna	½ ounce ;
Laudanum	20 drops ;
Oxymel	2 ounces ;
Water	½ pint ;

Mix ; take three table spoonfuls every two hours.

The steam of warm water should be often inhaled ; warm liquids frequently drunk ; the diet consist of water gruel, chicken broth, beef tea, and vegetables. If the person is hot and sleepless during the night, let him take, at going to bed, twelve grains of Dover's powder in a basin of vinegar whey, or a tea-spoonful of hartshorn in a cup of wine whey, with twenty-five drops of laudanum.

When this disease is very severe, and occasioned by a state of the atmosphere that effects many persons at the same time, it is called influenza.

CESSATION OF THE MENSES.

This is a very critical period of female life, and requires means to restore the balance, the loss of which has been occasioned by the change that has taken place.

Avoid a full diet and malt liquors ; keep the bowels open by gentle doses of senna tea, with Epsom salts and manna, or with lenitive electuary ; keep down fulness and pain in the head, by applying leeches to the temples, or what is better, to the anus ; put the feet frequently into hot water, and use regular exercise ; take no hiera picra, aloes, or other heating purgatives of that nature. If affected with giddiness, open an issue below the knee.

CHANCRES.

Undergo a course of mercury, and wash the sores frequently with a lotion, composed of a scruple of lunar caustic dissolved in half a pint of rose water. If they spread, or are painful, discontinue the mercury and dress them with an ointment, composed of two drachms of opium rubbed up with an ounce of spermaceti cerate, until they show a kinder disposition, when the mercury is to be resumed.

CHALK STONES.

These concretions, which accumulate in the joints of gouty persons, destroy the action of the part, occasion painful sufferings, and often troublesome ulcerated openings.

Treatment.—Moderate the inflammation of the part by an occasional application of two or three leeches ; put a plaster round it composed of equal parts of diachylon and soap, and cover the whole with a piece of oiled silk ; avoid acids and fermented liquors liable to become acid in the stomach ; and take twenty grains of the subcarbonate of soda, in a cup of veal broth three times a day, or the following pills :

Take Dried carbonate of soda,	3 drachms ;
Extract of gentian,	½ drachm ;

Mix, and divide into forty-eight pills ; take four, two or three times a day.

CHICKEN POX.

This disease, called also swine pox, appears but once during life.

Symptoms.—It usually comes on without any previous illness, but it is sometimes ushered in by chills, flushings, headache, thirst, and other symptoms of fever. The vesicles are always separate and distinct from each other, and are less than the pustules of small pox. About the second or third day they are filled with a *watery* fluid, and in two or three days more they begin to dry away into crusts and scabs. They are distinguished from small pox by the vesicles being filled on the second or third day, by a *thin transparent* fluid, which never becomes thick, opaque, and creamy, like small pox.

Treatment.—Keep the bowels open, use a spare diet, and give frequently a little barley water, with nitre dissolved, in the proportion of a drachm to a pint.

CHILBLAINS.

Upon the first symptoms of chilblains appearing, the parts should be frequently well rubbed with equal parts of vinegar and water quite cold, and afterwards thoroughly dried. Wash leather socks should be worn next to the skin, and warm angola or lambswool stockings over the leather. If the arms, hands or fingers be the parts affected, kid gloves with wash leather linings should be constantly worn in the house, and an extra pair either of silk or fleecy hosiery drawn over them upon going out of doors. When the chilblains are decidedly formed, and the itching and irritation very severe, the following lotion applied upon linen rags proves very efficacious :

Take Alum	½ drachm ;
Vinegar	6 table-spoonfuls ;
Spirit of wine	2 table spoonfuls.

Mix : or,

Take Muriate of Ammonia,	½ ounce ;
Distilled Vinegar	2 ounces ;
Water	6 ounces.

Mix, and apply it in the same way.

The parts may be also rubbed with a little of some of the following embrocations three or four times a day :

Take Oil of Turpentine, and	
Spirit of Rosemary, of each	2 ounces ;
Camphor	2 drachms ;

Mix ; or,

Take Compound Soap Liniment ½ ounce ;
Tincture of Spanish Flies 2 drachms ;

Mix or,

Take Spirits of Camphor (generally called Camphorated Spirits of Wine) 1 ounce ;
Extract of Goulard ½ ounce ;

Mix ; or,

Take Oil of Turpentine and Balsam of Capaiva—of each 1 ounce ;
The Yolk of an egg, and

Mix.

When the chilblains are broken, they often prove very troublesome and difficult to heal. Upon the first cracking of the skin, a poultice may be applied for a day or two, to reduce the irritability of the part ; and a dressing of the common yellow basilicon afterwards used twice a day, until it heals. Should the wound show no disposition to heal under this treatment, an ointment should be applied of the following kind :

Take of the Ointment of Nitrated Quicksilver, and Hog's Lard, of each, equal parts ;

Mix them together ; or,

Take Yellow Basilicon 1 ounce ;
Nitric Oxyd of Quicksilver, 1 scruple ;

The nitric oxyd to be rubbed to a very fine powder, and then mixed with the basilicon, and spread upon lint.

If the surrounding skin be very irritable and inflamed, a bread and water poultice should be applied over the ointment, large enough to cover the whole inflamed parts, the plaster being but just of sufficient size to cover the wound.

These wounds often become foul and indolent, the surface being of an unhealthy, yellowish brown colour ; here the following ointment is the best remedy :

Take Gum Elemi,
Yellow Wax, and
Yellow Resin—of each 2 drachms ;
Olive Oil 3 table-spoonfuls ;
Oil of Turpentine 1 tea spoonful ;
Distilled Verdigris (finely powdered) 1 scruple ;

The three first articles to be melted together, and the verdigris, having been rubbed up with the olive oil, to be mixed with it while warm ; and when nearly cold, the oil of turpentine to be added, and well stirred in. This ointment to be spread upon lint, and applied every night and morning.

The prevention of chilblains should be particularly attended to in the weak and delicate, and in children and old persons. They are caused by alternation of temperature of the parts, generally occasioned by bringing the hands or feet to the warmth of a fire after exposure to cold, and *vice versa*. This practice, therefore, should be avoided ; and when-

ever the extremities are felt to be cold, they should be rubbed until warmth is restored, but not brought near the fire. It is a good practice to strengthen these parts by bathing them every night and morning with salt and water, *cold*, rubbing them afterwards till they glow. Warm socks and gloves should be worn, and the circulation of the skin promoted by frequent friction. *Journal of Public Health*, Vol. I.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

Symptoms.—The first approach of this disease begins with sickness, soreness, pain, distention, and flatulency in the bowels which increases to severe vomiting and purging of almost pure and unmixed bile. It occurs principally in the summer and autumnal months, and arises from a vitiated secretion of bile, occasioned by excessive heat, or alternations of temperature from heat to cold, and probably also from an injudicious use of fruits.

Treatment.—Drink plentifully and copiously (notwithstanding it may be rejected) of barley-water, or toast and water, or weak chicken broth, without salt, to the quantity of a gallon or two ; and throw up repeated glysters of gruel. This dilutes the acrid bile, and lessens its irritation upon the stomach and bowels. Hot fomentations of poppy-heads may be used at the same time. When by these means the stomach is become a little quieter, make some strong mint tea, (with the *dried* spear mint,) and into half a pint put forty drops of laudanum, and double the quantity of elixir of vitriol. Take two table-spoonfuls every hour. Should this not sit on the stomach, a drachm of laudanum must be put to a tea-spoonful of starch, and used as an injection. When, by these means, the sickness, pain, and purging have ceased, it will be proper to carry off the remaining bile by the following medicine :

Take Infusion of Roses	½ pint;
Epsom Salts	1 ounce ;
Tincture of Cinnamon	2 drachms ;

Mix. Take three table-spoonfuls every four hours.

When this has been effected, the stomach and bowels must be strengthened with a mild, light tonic ; viz :

Take Infusion of Cascarilla	½ pint;
Tincture of Columba	1½ ounce ;
Tincture of Cardamoms,	½ ounce ;

Mix ; take a wine-glassful three times a day ; or

Take Decoction of Iceland Moss	½ pint ;
Elixir of Vitriol	1½ drachm ;
Tincture of Bark	½ ounce ;

Mix ; and take as above.

CHORDEE.

To prevent this, take fifty or sixty drops of laudanum in a wine-glass-

ful of camphor julep at bed-time ; rub the part with laudanum, or wet a piece of linen in goulard-water with a tea-spoonful of laudanum ; the following pills are also very efficacious :

Take Opium, and
Camphor, of each 1 drachm ;
Emetic Tartar 15 grains ;
Syrup, a sufficient quantity to form a mass,

which divide into 60 pills ; two of which to be taken at bed-time. Leeches are often useful. If none of these means are within our reach, apply linen cloths wetted with cold water.

CLAP.

Take two drachms of Java pepper three or four times a day ; or a tea-spoonful of balsam of copaiva, using an injection of half a drachm of white vitriol, dissolved in half a pint of rose water. If it be attended with violent scalding, this stimulating treatment would be unsafe, and a mixture of *solution of potass* and *laudanum*, in equal parts in the dose of a tea-spoonful mixed in a tumbler of barley water, should be taken three or four times a day, till it subsides.

Should the disease yield to none of these remedies, a pamphlet, entitled "Observations on the Diverse Treatment of Gonorrhœra Virulenta, by J. M. Churchill," may be consulted with advantage.

COLIC.

Symptoms.—Violent pain in the belly ; twisting and drawing in of the navel ; the particular symptoms varying according to the nature and seat of the complaint.

1st, *Flatulent or Windy Colic.*—Great Costiveness ; pain, soreness, and griping of the bowels ; a rumbling noise in the belly, distention of the stomach, nausea and coldness of the extremities.

Take Senna Leaves 2 drachms ;
Boiling Water ¼ pint ;

Infuse for half an hour and strain ; then add of

Compound Tincture of Senna (called Daffy's Elixir) 1 ounce ;

Mix. The patient should take a table-spoonful of castor oil, while the above is preparing ; and as soon as it is ready, begin with three table-spoonfuls, and repeat it every two hours, until it operates. If these articles be not at hand, two table-spoonfuls of Daffy's elixir, with a drachm of tincture of jalap, may be substituted.

If the above be slow or ineffective in operating, a glyster should be given composed of two ounces of Epsom Salts, and an ounce of fresh butter, dissolved in a pint of water gruel.

As soon as the bowels are moved, if the pain be not subdued, let the belly be fomented with hot water, and the following carminative glyster administered :

Boil half an ounce of bruised aniseeds and the same quantity of camomile flowers in a pint and a half of water, till reduced to a pint; then mix three drachms of spirit of turpentine with the yolk of an egg; add a table-spoonful of tincture of asafœtida, and forty drops of laudanum, and mix all together: the following draught should be taken at the same time.

Take Laudanum	20 drops;
Spirit of Carraways	½ ounce;
Peppermint Water	1 ounce;

Mix for a draught.

2. *Bilious Colic.*—Vomiting of bile, acute pain about the navel, bitter taste in the mouth, considerable thirst and fever, with costiveness.

To abate the vomiting, taking a saline draught in the state of effervescence, with eight or ten drops of laudanum every two hours; foment the belly with hot water, and let blood from the arm to the quantity of three quarters of a pint or more. As soon as the stomach will bear medicine, give the following.

Take Jalap, in Powder	½ drachm;
Calomel	8 grains;

Mix, and take it in a little honey or treacle, or it may be beaten into a mass, with syrup of buckthorn, and divided into five pills: or,

Take Calomel	10 grains;
Compound Extract of Colocynth	½ drachm;
Opium	2½ grains;

Mix, and divide into 12 pills; take two every hour till they operate.

If the medicines be rejected, the purgative glyster recommended for the windy colic must be thrown up, and repeated every four hours until evacuations are obtained and the sickness relieved.

3. *Hysteric Colic.*—Females are very subject to this disorder, which is characterised by violent pain in the stomach; vomiting of green and yellow matter, great lowness of spirits; the pain perhaps goes off for some hours, but again returns.

Give repeated draughts of warm camomile-tea, until the stomach has been cleared, and the vomiting subdued; then, if the bowels are confined, a gentle aperient may be given, as the following:

Take Powdered Rhubarb	20 grains;
Spirit of Aniseed	½ ounce;
Cinnamon Water	1 ounce;
Tincture of Jalap	1 drachm;

Mix.

The following carminative medicine should be taken as soon as the stomach will retain it;

Take Æther	2 drachms;
Fetid Spirit of Ammonia	1½ drachm;
Tincture of Castor	3 drachms;
Laudanum	½ drachm;
Aniseed Water, or Camphor Julep	6 ounces;

Mix, and take two table spoonfuls every two or three hours, till the pain and spasm abate. The turpentine enema may be used also with benefit, as well as hot fomentations and friction to the belly.

4. *Nervous Colic.*—This disease has a variety of names; *Colica Pictonum*; *Dry Belly Ache*; *Devonshire Colic*; *Dry Gripes*; *Painters Colic, &c.* It commences with weight and pain at the stomach, loss of appetite. yellowness of the skin, and costiveness: next, vomiting of green, slimy, bilious matter, excruciating pain at the navel shooting to each side, the belly drawn in with violent spasms towards the back, and, lastly, a tingling along the spine, extending to the arms and legs, which become weak and paralytic. It is occasioned by obstinate costiveness; by acrid bile: cold extremities; acid liquors, as sour wines, bad cider, (hence called "Devonshire Colic," as occuring frequently in this country,) and the vapour of lead (therefore called "Painters' Colic.")

But when the disease goes on unalleviated, the whole of the belly be comes too tender to be touched, and is contracted into hard lumps, the spasms become more violent and frequent, the bowels obstinately locked up, inflammation ensues, and mortification closes the scene. When the disease arises from the handling of lead, or breathing the destructive fumes of the melted metal, as in smelters, plumbers and glaziers, the hand shakes and is palsied, and the fingers contracted; from this cause it is more obstinate and longer protracted than when it arises from any others. This form of the disease may be, generally, obviated by cleanliness and after any manipulations with this metal, it is absolutely necessary to wash the hands particularly clean, and to remove every particle of it by means of a nail-brush. Clean linen and clothes should be put on as soon as work is over: and those who are predisposed to the disease should never enter a room that is fresh painted or just papered; the colours on paper being prepared from lead.

If the pulse be full and strong, and there be danger of inflammation, bleed, if the patient be not weak and debilitated. Next allay the spasm and sickness by opium. Give five grains of opium in a pill; if this be rejected, administer half a pint of starch jelly, with ten grains of opium dissolved in it as a glyster; foment the belly with decoction of poppy-heads, with brandy in it, or put the patient into the warm bath, rub the spine with the following embrocation every two hours;

Take Powdered Opium	1 drachm;
Camphor, Powdered	20 grains;
Hogslard	1 ounce;

Mix. If the spasms continue and the irritability of the stomach still perverts the administration of medicine by the mouth, a tobacco glyster should be thrown up, consisting either of the infusion or smoke, prepared in the following manner:

Tobacco Infusion.

Take Tobacco	1 drachm;
Boiling Water	1 pint;

let them stand in a covered pot, for fifteen minutes, and strain; throw up

half this quantity, and the remainder in half an hour afterwards, if the first has had no effect.

Tobacco Smoke.

About an ounce of tobacco is put into the canister, fixed to Read's patent injecting syringe, and being lighted with a piece of paper the smoke is pumped into the bowels.

As soon as the stomach is quieted by any of these soothing applications, an attempt should be made to open the bowels by the following means:

Take Calomel	1 scruple;
Compound Extract of Colocynth	½ drachm;
Opium, in Powder	4 grains;
Oil of Carraways	15 drops;

beat them together, and divide into 12 pills, of which three are to be taken every four hours until they have operated freely. Let a glyster be administered also of the following kind:

Take Infusion of Senna	½ pint;
Extract of Colocynth (simple)	½ drachm;
Glauber's Salts	½ ounce;
Castor Oil	1 ounce;

Mix for an enema.

If the stomach will retain a fluid medicine, the following purgative mixture may be given instead of the above pills; but the latter will generally be retained before any liquid can be brought to remain.

Take Castor Oil	2½ ounces;

beat it well with the yolk of an egg, and add

Peppermint Water	6 ounces;
Laudanum	1 drachm;

Take a quarter of this mixture every four hours.

When the bowels have been freely moved, the pain and spasms, if any remain, may be removed by a tea-spoonful or two of the tincture of valerian, of castor, or of asafœtida, with six or eight drops of laudanum, taken every two or three hours.

In the severe stage of painters' colic, 20 grains of alum given every four hours, has afforded very great relief. The palsy resulting from the fumes of lead, is best treated in the following manner:

Take Lunar Caustic	24 grains;
Opium	12 grains;
Crumb of Bread	½ drachm;

Beat them together, and divide the mass into twenty-four pills; take one pill three times a day. If the bowels will bear it, the dose of the caustic may be gradually increased to three grains.

Consumption.

Symptoms.—Wasting of the body ; cough ; difficulty of breathing ; pain in the side or some part of the chest ; quick pulse ; night sweats ; towards the end of the disease, expectoration of pus or matter, hectic fever, and purging. The progress of this disease, from its first approach, is generally as follows :—

Langour ; breathing less easy than usual, and shorter, particularly on ascending a rising ground, or going up stairs, pulse a little quicker than natural, but increased considerably by slight exertion ; trifling cough, which is short and dry, *often producing vomiting ;* tightness and oppression about the chest.

Next, a darting pain in some part of the chest ; catching of the breath, which excites cough ; uneasiness in the chest, increased by lying down ; spirits dejected ; countenance sad ; appetite impaired ; tongue white ; heat and thirst ; flushes after eating ; and a degree of burning sensation in the palms of the hands and soles of the feet.

The pulse next becomes quicker ; cough more troublesome, especially towards night ; attacks of coughing upon awaking in the morning, with spitting of a greenish, blackish, bloody-streaked, saltish-tasted matter.

And now succeeds wasting of the flesh ; skin and eyes pearly white ; flush on the cheeks ; hectic chills and heats ; profuse night sweats ; cough and pulse more frequent ; constant weight on the chest ; nose sharp, eyes sunken ; purging alternating with the sweats ; expectoration of various kinds of matter, either thin and watery, or thick and lumpy, in colour black, brown, or green, and sometimes streaked with blood.

Treatment.—On the first appearance of the symptoms, lose blood from the arm, or by cupping on the chest ; keep the body open with castor oil, lenitive electuary, or Epsom salts, as costiveness materially aggravates the disorder ; put a blister (and keep it open,) or a burgundy pitch plaster upon the chest, or between the shoulders ; or, rub a piece of the tartar emetic ointment, the size of a nutmeg, over either of these parts twice a day.

Increase the perspiration of the skin, and moderate inflammatory excitement, by the following medicines :

Take of Antimonial Powder	2 scruples ;
Extract of White Poppy	1 drachm ;

Mix, and divide into twenty-four pills ; take two pills, three or four times a day, washing them down with a small wine-glassful of the following mixture :

Take Almond Emulsion	4½ ounces ;
Saltpetre	1 drachm
Spirit of Mindererus	1½ ounce ;

Mix.

The diet should consist of such articles as are nutritive, easy of digestion, and not heating ; consisting of solid animal food, animal soups

or jellies, eggs, milk, vegetables, and ripe fruits. The breakfast should be milk or chocolate, with bread and eggs : or oatmeal porridge, with milk. The dinner should be from one dish of good tender meat, without fat, with potatoes and stale bread or biscuit. If ass's milk can be obtained, two pints a day should be taken ; and this should be the only nourishment taken in the concluding part of the day after dinner.

A flannel or fleecy hosiery waistcoat, next the skin, should be worn ; with drawers of cotton, worsted stockings, and lamb's wool socks ; and the patient must carefully avoid cold north east winds.

When the disposition to inflammation is subdued by these means, a tonic system may be pursued. A wine-glassful of Griffith's mixture may be taken twice a day ; or of decoction of bark, acidulated with elixir of vitriol. The cough to be soothed by a table spoonful of the oxymel of hedge hyssop twice a day, and a quiet night obtained by taking half a grain of opium, with four grains of extract of henbane, and the same of extract of hops, in a bolus, at bed-time. The drink should be water, acidulated with elixir of vitriol, or spirit of salts ; and a little Port wine may be drunk at dinner,

The patient should go to bed at ten o'clock, and rise at seven, after breakfast he shoule ride or walk out, or exercise with a swing, for two hours. The dumb bells, so often recommended in this disease, are decidedly injurious, as they impose too active an exercise on the chest. The patient should have the neck, back, and chest rubbed every night and morning, for half an hour, with equal parts of vinegar and water ; it may be warmed a little at first, until he is able to bear it cold. The skin should be rubbed afterwards till quite dry and glowing

A temperate and equal climate is very desirable to check the progress of this dreadful disorder : Madeira, Leghorn, Pisa, and the South of France, have been recommended for this purpose ; in England, the most favourable county, unquestionably, is Cornwall.

It would far exceed the necessary limits of this little work, to trace this disease through all its subsequent labyrinths ; an epitome, therefore, of the plan to be pursued is here added :

Vomit twice a week, with eight or ten grains of blue vitriol, dissolved in rose water.

If the pulse by very quick, lose three or four ounces of blood, about once a fortnight.

Take half a drachm of Myrrh, twelve grains of nitre, and fifteen drops of tincture of foxglove, in a wine-glassful of camphor julep, three or four times a day, to support the strength.

To relieve pain, apply blisters, the tartar emetic ointments, or insert an issue or seton.

To palliate the cough, take a drachm of oxymel of squills, half a drachm of paregoric, and one drop of prussic acid, in a wine-glassful of almond emulsion, every now and then.

To procure rest, take five grains of extract of poppies, a grain and a half of powdered digitalis, and the same of powdered hemlock, in a bolus, at bed-time

To check the profuse sweats, take infusion of roses, with an additional quantity of acid, or a fourth of a grain of nitrate of silver, in a pill with bread crumb, three times a day.

To moderate purging, take a scruple of bole armenian, with a grain of opium, at bed-time, in a draught of chalk julep.

For spitting of blood, administer sugar of lead, as prescribed at p. 25

The thrush, that appears so often in this disease must be treated by a gargle of decoction of bark, with a little borax and honey of roses dissolved in it ; or, with rose water, containing nitrate of silver, dissolved, in the proportion of three table-spoonfuls of the former to two grains of the latter.

To heal ulcers, and subdue the inflammation of scrofulous tubercles of the lungs, iodine has been recommended ; it may be administered as directed for Bronchocele, p. 27, or the vapour of tar, used in the following manner :

Put a pound of tar, and one ounce of salt of tartar, iuto an earthen pipkin, over the flame of a spirit lamp (that is, with spirit of wine instead of oil) in the middle of the chamber ; let it boil slowly without burning. Clean the vessel every day.

CONTAGION.

Infection is produced by the contagious effluvium arising from a diseased person being communicated to a healthy one.

This effluvium mixes with the air, and extends itself to a certain distance from the place whence it arises ; this distance is regulated by the nature of the disease. In typhus fever its deleterious influence does not reach to the next house, nor even to an adjoining room, and probably would not extend from the body of the patient himself into his own room, if it were large, airy, and well ventilated. The infectious effluvium of small pox does not, according to the experiments of Dr. Haygarth, extend itself more than *half a yard* from its source *in the open air* ; and even when the distemper is malignant, he says, the infectious influence extends but a *few* yards from the poison. From these data we conclude, that no infection extends far from its source, and that this distance has generally been much overrated.

The infectious effluvium arising from persons labouring under small pox, measles, and other contageous fever, does not attach itself to the clothes of those who may be exposed to them, so as to be capable of infecting either themselves or others.

Infection proceeds from the poison lodged in the clothes or utensils of the sick persons, as well as from their bodies also.

From these facts we see, that contagion cannot be carried from place to place, by one person to another, except by those substances that have imbibed the poisonous matter discharged from the patient himself. Let us illustrate this fact :—Two young ladies at school had scarlet fever, with putrid sore throat ; the governess put them into a room alone, attended them herself, syringed their throats, and did what else was necessary. She observed the precaution of washing her hands, and of avoiding taking away with her any contagious dirt from the chamber ; and the consequence was, that though she then mixed with sixty-five other scholars, *without changing her dress*, not one of them caught the disease !

It may be safely concluded from all this, that in all cases of infectious disorders, if there is room in the house for the sick to be put into separate apartments, the rest of the family may be preserved from contagion, by proper management.

To prevent Contagion.—Convey the sick person to a large airy room at the *top* of the house ; change his bed linen frequently, and wash them as soon as they are removed, without suffering them to come near any of the rest of the family ; cleanse his body frequently. Take every thing that comes from him quickly away, avoiding the family as in the former instance ; keep up a constant and thorough ventilation of the chamber, and fumigate it daily by one of the means described under the article Fumigation; keep the bed-curtains drawn, and the door and windows open ; wash the floor, particularly around the bed, every day ; admit only the necessary attendants, and caution them against sitting on the bed. Light no fire in the chamber. When a person dies, secure the body in the coffin as speedily as possible, having first envelopod it in waxed or pitched cloths. Make no use of the clothes of the deceased, until they have been washed and fumigated. A soon as the patient is convalescent, remove him to another apartment; cleanse the one he has left with warm soap and water, and if the walls be of plaster, let them, as well as the ceiling, be whitewashed ; wash and fumigate the bed-clothes, curtains, and hangings of the room ; and fumigate the furniture, by repeated applications of the fumigating gas.—See Fumigation, hereafter.

Such are the means to prevent the diffusion of contagion through families and houses ; to prevent individual infection, the following precaution should be observed :

Let the attendant or visitor keep a sponge or handkerchief moistened in vinegar, as near to the mouth and nose as consistent while in the room, or near the patient, and avoid if possible, receiving his breath, or the vapours arising from any of his evacuations. Persons should not visit the sick with an empty stomach ; after dinner is the most eligible time, but if the morning is obliged to be chosen, a glass of wine and a biscuit should be taken previously. Confidence goes a great way in preventing the reception of contagion. The attendants of the deceased should avoid all debilitating causes ; they should live on nutritive and easily digested food ; take two or three glasses of wine daily ; and keep the stomach and bowels open and healthy. The contagion of malignant sore throat is often repelled by gargling the throat frequently with the following :—Infuse two table-spoonfuls of good Cayenne pepper, and a tea spoonful of salt, in half a pint of boiling vinegar, and the same quantity of boiling water ; strain through a fine cloth.—*Journal of Public Health*

CONVULSIONS.

These are involuntary contractions or spasms of the muscles, and are symptomatic of many disordered states of the body, and accompany many diseases, of which they are a leading feature ; of these last, they will be referred to in their proper places, and we shall therefore here proceed to the consideration of the convulsions of infants and pregnant women.

Convulsions of Infants.—These are produced by acrid matter in the bowels; by wind; by worms; by the irritation of teething; by the striking in of an eruption or rash, &c.

Treatment.—When convulsions arise from irritating matter in the stomach and bowels, give a tea-spoonful of antimonial wine every ten minutes until it operates; or, by a purgative of one grain and a half of calomel, to be worked off with a table-spoonful of infusion of senna, containing a drachm of manna, and twelve grains of tartrate of potass. A little of the common domestic glyster may be thrown up, if the above does not operate kindly.

If convulsions arise from wind, then the remedies must be used that are recommended for the flatulency of infants.

Should the cutting of a tooth, as is very often the case, appear to be the cause of convulsions, the gum should be scarified, so as to let the tooth through.

Worms are frequently the cause of convulsions in children; let the complaint be treated as advised under that head.

If the convulsions are owing to the disappearance of an eruption or rash, its return should be solicited by the warm bath, and other means, to be spoken of under their proper heads; sometimes the drying up of excoriations behind the ears will produce them; in this case, create an artificial discharge by putting a blister to the parts, and keep it open by dressings of savine ointment.

Inward fits, (as they are called,) which are too well known to need description, are best treated by giving the patient a gentle emetic of a small quantity of ipecacuanha wine, every two or three days, and to take the child up, awake it, and rub its stomach and belly, whenever it is observed to be affected by them.

To restore an infant in convulsions, there can be little more done than to put it into a *warm* bath, or cover its head with a napkin wrung out in *cold* water, or with a bladder of ice. A tea-spoonful of the tinctures of castor, or of valerian; or of asafœtida, in a little syrup of red poppies, may be poured into the mouth; but in most cases, if medicine can be administered at all, an emetic is the best remedy.

Convulsions of Pregnant women.—The convulsions that occur during pregnancy are of an hysterical kind, and therefore require the remedies advised under the article Hysterics. But the convulsions that occur during labour, or after delivery, are very different and very formidable.

If the convulsions have been preceded by a sense of fulness in the head, giddiness, drowsiness, dimness of the sight, or floating atoms before the eyes, they are certainly occasioned by fulness of the blood-vessels of the brain; and the first step necessary is to draw ten or twelve ounces of blood from the arm, or from the jugular vein, or from the temporal artery. The bowels to be opened by half an ounce of Epsom salts, and half an ounce of manna, dissolved in a cup of senna tea. If, after this, the child is neither born nor the convulsions diminished, more blood may be taken, a blister applied between the shoulders, and the head, having been shaved, covered with cloths, wetter in cold water, or a bladder of ice. Leeches also to the temple, and the bleeding repeated as long as the convulsions continue and the pulse will allow. The glyster recommended in Apoplexy, (p. 18) should be injected.

Where there are no indications of over fulness of blood, then the convulsions are most probably occasioned by irritation. Bleeding cannot here be so freely used as in the former case; but leeches may be applied to the temples, the patient put into the warm bath, or bottles of hot water applied to the soles of the feet, and the following glyster administered:

Take Asafœtida	2 drachms;
Opium	6 grains;
Gruel	1 pint;

Mix.

In both cases, delivery should be expedited with all safe and convenient dispatch, and the assistance of an experienced accoucheur obtained.

If the convulsions continue after delivery, the same mode of treatment must be pursued; diminishing the quantity of blood, keeping the bowels open, and quieting the nervous system by opium, æther, asafœtida, musk, and camphor. Also, apply a blister between the shoulders, and mustard poultices to the soles of the feet.

CORNS.

Pare them close, and apply the following plaster:

Take Gum Ammoniac, and	
Yellow Wax, of each	½ ounce;
Verdigris	1½ drachm;

Melt the wax, and stir in the gum ammoniac and verdigris finely powdered.

Corns are produced by pressure, and will return, however often they may be removed, if tight shoes be worn.

Mr. Wardrop advises the corn to be cut or torn away, and the foot put into warm water for some time; then the cut surface to be rubbed with lunar caustic, or moistened with a solution of oxymuriate of mercury in spirit of wine, with a camel's hair pencil. Two or three applications of either will cure the corn. Mr. Samuel Cooper's plan is the following; "A corn may also be certainly, permanently, and speedily eradicated, by the following method, especially when the plaster, and felt-sole with a hole in it, are employed at the same time. The corn is to be rubbed twice a day with an emollient ointment, such as that of marsh-mallows, or with the volatile liniment, which is still better, and in the interim, is to be covered with a softening plaster. Every morning and evening, the foot is to be put for half an hour into warm water, and whilst there, the corn is to be well rubbed with soap. Afterwards, all the soft, white, pulpy, outside of the corn, is to be scraped off with a blunt knife; but the scraping is to be left off the moment the patient begins to complain of pain from it. The same treatment is to be persisted in without interruption, until the corn is totally extirpated, which is generally effected in eight or twelve days. If left off sooner the corn grows again."

CORPULENCE.

Excessive corpulence may be considered, as far as many of its incon-

veniences and consequences are concerned, as a positive disease ; and our comforts, activity, and sound health, equally demand some attempts to prevent or lessen it ; these are the following :

Diminish the quantity of food ; drink little, particularly malt liquors ; take active exercise, regular in duration and time ; sleep no longer than necessary to recruit the strength. Medecines are out of the question, for such as tend to diminish the body will at the same time render it unhealthy. Vinegar, so often used for this purpose, is highly injurious. A system of training is the best of all possible methods ; or the means may be recommended in the following pithy advice—*keep your eyes open, your mouth shut, and your legs in motion.* Every one will see the practical bearing of this rule.

The tonic and digestive wine taken constantly for a few months will effectually prevent and remove corpulency, and is excellent in costiveness ; it will relieve the latter when every other remedy has failed.

COSTIVENESS.

This state of the bowels is the consequence of sedentary habits, of deficiency of bile, of dry and heating food, of neglecting the calls of nature, of the use of Port wine, and of overloading the stomach. It occasions head aches, sickness, indigestion, giddiness, want of appetite, flatulency, disagreeably taste in the mouth, feverish state of the mouth, piles, and a variety of other disagreeable and injurious disorders.

Treatment.—Let the diet be principally of vegetables and fruit, with home-brewed ale ; solicit motions every morning at a regular hour, whether successful or not, and take proper exercise. A tea-spoonful of Epsom salts may be taken every night in *a pint* of cold water ; or a piece of the following electuary, the size of a nutmeg, every morning :

Take of finely levigated Charcoal	3 drachms ;
Carbonate of Soda	2 drachms ;
Lenitive Electuary	3 ounces ;

Mix.

But the use of glysters are in every way preferable to purgative medicines, and those who are costive should provide themselves with Reed's patent syringe, and administer a pint of the domestic enema every day at a certain hour, until the bowels act without.

COUGH.

When recent, should be treated by an abstemious diet ; abstinence from heating liquors ; the loss of a little blood, if the person be young and florid, or if there is pain in the chest ; the bowels to be kept gently open by two drachms of manna, a tea-spoonful of castor oil, and two drachms of powdered gum arabic, rubbed up with two table-spoonfuls of infusion of senna, and the same quantity of peppermint water ; this may be taken ever other morning, if necessary. One of the following powders to be taken in a wine-glassful of almond mixture, three times a day :

Take Nitre	1 drachm;
Powdered Gum Arabic	6 drachms;
Powdered Ipecacuanha	6 grains;
Powdered Squills	9 grains;

Mix, and divide into six powders.

The steam of warm water should be breathed every now and then, by pouring hot water into a basin, inverting a funnel over it, and putting the spout of the funnel into the mouth.

The following pills may be taken at bed-time :

Take Antimonial Powder	6 grains;
Extract of Hemlock, and Extract of Poppies, of each	5 grains;

Mix, and divide into three pills.

If the cough continues, it degenerates into a chronic state that requires expectorants of a more stimulating nature; viz :

Take Ammoniacum Mixture	½ pint;
Syrup of Tolu	½ ounce;
Tincture of Squills	3 drachms;
Emetic Tartar	1½ grains;

Mix, and take the eighth part three times a day.

Elderly persons are subject to a cough arising from cold, the attacks of which are very violent every morning; the expectoration is very profuse, so much so as sometimes absolutely to produce suffocation.—Let the following be taken:

Take Gum Myrrh	1½ drachm;
White Vitriol, purified	10 grains;
Extract of Gentian, a sufficient quantity to form a mass,	

which is to be made into 20 pills. Take two, three times a day.

The cough of infants should be treated by a gentle emetic every day, and a tea-spoonful of the following mixture every three or four hours;

Take Syrup of White Poppies, and Syrup of Tolu, of each	1 ounce;
Ipecacuanha Wine	2 drachms;

Mix, and give it either by itself or which a little almond mixture.

COW POX.

The cow-pox, though it has happily lessened the ravages of the small pox, does not in all cases preserve those inoculated with it from small-pox; in fact there are numerous daily examples of this. Whether this failure arises from the nature of the matter used, from the disease being produced imperfectly, or that the preservative influence secures some peculiar constitutions only for a limited time, is entirely unknown. It is probable that if the matter was taken in every instance from the animal itself, and its different stages properly watched and ascertained to have proceeded agreeably to certain fixed laws—it is then probable that no cases of failure would occur; but of this even we have no proof.

Inoculation.—The matter should be taken from a genuine vesicle, on the eighth, or not later than the ninth day. On the *third* day a small red pimple is just discerned. On the *sixth* the centre of the pimple becomes darkish, and on the *tenth* presents a circular elevated pustule, dimpled or *depressed* in the centre, covered with a brown or mahogany colored scab, and surrounded by a large circle of inflammation; it becomes flattened by the *thirteenth* day, and the scab falls off in a fortnight. This is said to be the genuine cow-pox.

On the fifth day after vaccination, matter should be taken from one arm and inserted into the other, when, if it be genuine, both pustules will ripen at the same time; if they do not, the disease has not been genuine, and the patient must be inoculated again.

Dr. Gregory says, no person is safe the mark in whose arm is *large, irregular* and *smooth;* whereas the genuine pustule leaves a scar *distinct at its edges, circular, full of dimples, with lines running from the centre to the circumference,* and should hardly be larger than a pea.

Mr. James Churchill, an experienced vaccinator, lays down the following rules:

1st. The person vaccinated must be in good general health.

2d Free from eruptions; *as the slightest affection of the skin* sometimes renders vaccination inert.

3d. The vesicle should be watched in its progress by the medical attendant, that it may be satisfactorily known to run its regular course; and that the inflammation consequent on it be moderated by suitable applications; as the fever accompanying such a state sometimes renders the system unsusceptible of its pervading and *securing influence.*

Treatment.—The cow-pox rarely requires medical treatment. The pustule should be defended with a bit of gold-beater's skin, and the surrounding inflammation, if violent, moderated by applying a bit of linen rag dipped in goulard water.

CRAMP.

Hysterical women are very liable to cramps in different parts of the body, the treatment of which will be found in the chapter on hysterics. Pregnant females suffer much from cramps in the legs and thighs: for the remedies the reader is referred to the article "Pregnancy."

Cramp in the Stomach.—This spasmodic affection is attended with excruciating pain: it arises from indigestion. Æther, laudanum, sal volatile, brandy and water, ginger tea, and a variety of other articles are resorted to, but sickness is the best remedy, and if vomiting can be produced, it, generally speaking, removes the pain; for this purpose give forty grains of the purified white white vitriol in a cup of warm water. The best medicine to prevent a recurrence of the spasm is the following:

Take Infusion of Senna	2½ ounces;
Infusion of Gentian, compound	3½ ounces;
Liquor of Potash	1 drachm;

Mix, and take a fourth part three times a day.

Cramp in the muscles of the calf of the leg is an affection that most persons have felt, and a great variety of remedies have been recommended, none of which possess any efficacy, except what may be attributed to the effect of superstition. It mostly occurs during sleep, in which it is probable the imagination is engaged in the exercise of these muscles, and the influence thus derived having little or no counterpoise, the action becomes too vehement, and spasm is the consequence. When this spasm seizes the leg, an effort, if possible should be made to draw the toes towards the knees, by the muscles situated on the fore part of the leg, and a shock should be given to the nervous structure of the leg, by putting the foot as quickly as possible on a cold floor, or the hearthstone; or, if convenient, the leg should be dashed with cold water; but, generally, the pain is too severe, and too quickly over to allow of any thing being done. Some persons suffer almost night after night with it; they might in a great measure prevent it by the following plan: put a piece of broad list round the leg, between the calf and the knee, and another round the toes; then slip a ribbon under each, and tighten it by drawing the foot up as far towards the knee as is comfortable, and in this position secure it by a knot. The calf of the leg cannot, if this is done, be drawn into the usual lump, but an intimation is instantly given of any spasmodic tendency by the sensation occasioned at the ligatures, which awakes the person in time to prevent further violence.

CROUP.

The croup is a violent inflammation of the nervous membrane that lines the internal surface of the windpipe. Children are most liable to its attacks, and it prevails most in damp situations, or during a moist atmosphere.

Symptoms.—Pain at the upper part of the windpipe, generally after a day or two of drowsy fretfulness and frequent coughing; then the breathing becomes difficult with a wheezing and *ringing* noise, as though the air were forced through a metal pipe; it has not been inaptly compared to the crowing of a cock, and is so peculiarly characteristic of this disorder, that after being once witnessed it can never be mistaken: the windpipe becomes choked by a thick film of tough matter, the breathing becomes violently laborious, the face pale and livid, and, after the greatest exertions for breath, the suffering child sinks exhausted and suffocated.

Treatment.—Apply as early as possible six, eight, or ten leeches, according to the age and strength of the child, upon the windpipe; and if the attack be very violent, let a surgeon take blood from the jugular vein. Give the following medicine:

Take	Powdered Ipecacuanha	4 grains;
	Powdered Opium	3 grains;
	Calomel	12 grains;
	Powdered Squills	6 grains;
	Sugar, in Powder	2 scruples;

Mix, and divide into twelve powders; give one in a little honey or treacle every hour.

The child should be vomited twice a day with the following:

Take Antimonial Wine	1 ounce;
Oxymel of Squills	½ ounce;

Mix. Give two tea-spoonfuls every ten minutes till it operates.

Encourage the bleeding from the throat by hot fomentations. Blisters occasion more irritation than benefit. The warm bath is often hazardous, and opening the windpipe will not remove the disease.

DEAFNESS.

Diminished hearing arises from such a variety of causes, owing to the complicated structure of the organ of the ear, that it is very difficult, if not impossible, to instruct the non-medical reader either in the nature of its diseases, or in the methods of cure; in fact, the diseases of the ear are at best but imperfectly understood even by the most experienced aurists, and a great number of the imperfections of this sense still remain an opprobium to the art of healing. A general outline may, however, occasionally furnish a hint for relieving some of these disorders. Deafness arises from the following causes:

Hardened Wax.—Syringe the ears every night and morning with warm soap and water, and fill the ear after with finely-scraped cabbage stalk, or, instead of the latter, a few drops of the following mixture may be inserted into the ear upon a bit of cotton:

Take Ox Gall	3 drachms;
Balsam of Peru	1 drachm;

Mix.

Deficiency of Wax.—The ear is sometimes preternaturally dry; in this case put a few drops of the following into the ear twice a day, and after a bit of soft cotton:

Take Almond Oil	½ ounce;
Oil of Turpentine	40 drops;

Mix. Clean the ear daily with a camel's hair pencil.

Colds.—Keep the head and ears warm; put the feet into warm water every night; take a little Epsom salts and senna tea every morning, and ten grains of Dover's powder every night; wear a flannel nightcap, and inject simple warm water several times daily.

Ulceration.—A discharge of offensive acrid matter is the consequence of ulceration. Make an injection of two drachms of Egyptian honey, and half a pint of rosewater, and throw it into the ear twice a day; put a blister behind the ear, and keep it open with savine cerate. Take five grains of Plumber's pill every night at bed-time.

Debility of some part of the organ, or as it is called nervous deafness:

Take Olive Oil	½ ounce;
Solution of Ammonia	20 drops;

Mix; to be applied upon cotton. Take a wine-glassful of decoction of bark with a teaspoonful of tincture of valerian, three times a day.

Galvanism or electricity is the most to be relied on. Tobacco smoke has been used with great success in the following manner : fill the mouth with smoke, close the mouth and nose and endeavour to force the smoke through the nose ; this effort drives it into the ears. Mr. Grosvenor, an eminent surgeon of Oxford, had been very deaf for a long time, and the first night that he made trial of tobacco smoke, after the third effort, the right (which was his best ear) gave a violent crack or pop, and, to his great astonishment, he immediately heard. He repeated the process every evening, till the right ear regularly cracked, when the hearing always improved. After some evenings the left ear cracked also, and he now hears tolerably well with it, whereas before it was scarcely possible to make him hear even with a speaking trumpet. He found that every evening it was longer before the effect took place. In addition to deafness, Mr. Grosvenor, it appears, was troubled with an incessant noise in the head and ears, which he found to decrease as his hearing improved. Before using the tobacco smoke, he could not hear the clock strike the hours, whereas he now hears every tick is makes.

The scarlet fever and some other acute diseases often leave deafness, and in those cases the disease is generally permanent.

DIABETES.

Diabetes is a preternatural discharge of urine, the quantity in some cases amounting to many quarts daily.

Treatment.—Abstain from vegetables, and live entirely on animal food. Let the drink be lime-water, or milk whey, made by boiling a drachm of alum in a pint of milk. Lose twelve or fourteen ounces of blood from the arm every third day ; and take a drachm of magnesia, three or four times a day, until the urine be no longer sweet nor increased in its natural quantity.

DIFFICULTY OF URINE.

Under this head may be classed three affections of the urinary organs ; the one where there is no urine formed, called *suppressions* of urine ; a second, where the patient cannot void it, called *retention* of urine ; and a third, where has not the power to retain it, called *incontinence* of urine.

Suppression of Urine.—This disease is very rare, seldom occuring in any other than elderly persons. It is characterised by these symptoms—the person makes no water ; he becomes heavy and lethargic, and sleeps almost constantly : if an instrument be passed into the bladder, it is found quite empty ; his intellect next becomes confused, and his speech incoherent, he mutters to himself, and is at length delirious, and at last insensible.

Treatment.—Bleeding very copiously ; leeches to the temples ; blisters to the lower part of the back ; purges of Epsom salts ; turpentine glyster ; and tincture of cantharides, twenty drops, in a wine-glassful of infusion of fox-glove, three times a day. The disease is commonly fatal.

Retention of Urine.—The symptoms are frequent calls to make water without the ability to accomplish it ; pain and swelling at the lower

part of the belly. It arises from a great variety of causes; viz:—1st, *From age*: the disorder is common in old persons, particularly those full of blood, and of sedentary habits: it is not, however, very serious, because the retention is not complete, for the urine generally dribbles away sufficiently to prevent any immediately fatal effects. A catheter should be passed twice or thrice a day to draw off the urine; no medicine is of any use.

2. *From Injury to the Nerves of the Bladder.*—Blows and falls upon the back injure the spinal marrow, and produce this disease. The treatment consists in drawing off the urine regularly, cupping in the back daily, or if the patient be too weak, dry cupping and issues or a seton to the seat of the injury.

3. *From Inflammation of the Bladder.*—If the bladder be over distended it loses its power of expelling its contents; this sometimes happens from our neglecting the call to urine, either from inconvenience or false delicacy.

Treatment.—Pass a catheter into the bladder, fix its extremity to a bladder or flexible bottle to receive the urine and support it by a bandage passing from it round the waist. This draws the urine off as itis formed, and, by not allowing the bladder to be distended, gives it an opportunity of regaining its tone. In some cases, however, of this kind, the bladder never recovers itself,

4. *From Inflammation of the Bladder.*—The disease will be alluded to in the article on inflammation of this organ.

5. *From Strictures.*—The stricture must be cured in the usual manner, by bougies.

6. *From Stone.*—For the treatment, see "Stone in the Bladder."

There are a great many other causes of this disease, but they come under the province of the practical Surgeon.

Incontinence of Urine.—This is just the reverse of retention; in the latter instance, the urine cannot be voided; in the former, it cannot be retained. The bladder is kept empty by a perpetual dribbling, and the patient's clothes are constantly wet with the discharge. It proceeds from debility of the neck of the bladder, and arises from the abuse of spirituous liquors, from excessive sexual indulgence, from injuries in labours, and improper and unnatural habits.

Treatment.—Cold bathing; blisters to the lower part of the back; chalybeate waters, and half a drachm of the powdered leaves of bear's whortleberry, three times a day. To remedy the inconvenience of children's passing their urine in their sleep, instruments are sold adapted for both sexes.

DROPSY.

Dropsy of the belly shews itself by enlargement of the abdomen, beginning at the bottom part, gradually extending upwards, the skin is tight, and a sensation of weight and fluctuation is felt upon moving; if the left hand be placed flat upon the right side of the patient's belly, and the opposite side gently tapped with the fingers of the right hand, the motion of the fluid is felt distinctly by the left hand.

When the dropsical fluid is poured into the cellular membrane (a membranous tissue that connects and holds all the fibres of the body together, being formed like a honeycomb, the cells of which open the one into the other,) then the feet, legs, arm, and, in fact, every part of the body, become bloated and full. It begins by puffing of the ancles and feet towards night (they are soft and doughy, leaving the marks of the fingers when pressed,) and gradually extends upwards, until the very eyelids are distended.

Dropsy of the chest is known by difficulty of breathing; the patient cannot sleep on the side most affected, nor lie with his head and shoulders low; palpitation of the heart, dry cough, pale visage and irregular pulse.

Treatment.—This is two-fold; 1st, to evacuate the effused fluid; 2dly, to prevent the effusion of more. The evacuation of the fluids is produced by four methods—by bleeding, by vomiting, by purging, and by urine. The use of the first method, or that of bleeding, requires a nice discrimination; for it is neither all dropsies that require it, nor all constitutions that will bear it. No person, but one who is educated to physic, can determine this practice.

Emetics act by increasing the powers of those vessels whose functions is to absorb or take up, and should be administered in the following forms:

Take Wine of Ipecacuanha	½ ounce;
Oxymel of Squills	6 drachms;

Mix. To be taken every other day; or,

Take Blue Vitriol	7 grains;
Powdered Ipecacuanha	5 grains;

Mix. The latter is preferred by many persons, under supposition that it weakens patients less than any other.

Purgatives are powerful remedies in dropsical cases: they carry off large quantities of water by stool, and remove a great deal by the absorption they occasion.

Take Scammony	12 grains;
Calomel	5 grains;
Ginger, in Powder	6 grains;

Mix in honey or treacle; or,

Take Jalap, and	
Scammony, of each	12 grains;
Sal Polycrest, and	
Sugar (Loaf,) of each	20 grains;

Mix, for a dose; or,

Take Gamboge	3 grains;
Compound Tincture of Senna	½ ounce;
Tincture of Jalap	2 drachms;
Syrup of Ginger	3 drachms;

Mix, for a draught, or,

Take Extract of Wild Cucumber	2 grains;
Powdered Ginger	10 grains;
Oil of Juniper	5 drops;
Syrup enough to form a mass;	

which divide into three or four pills; or,

Take extract of Wild Cucumber	2 grains;
Cream of Tartar	2 drachms;
Ginger	10 grains;

Mix; or,

Take Gamboge	2 grains;
Cream of Tartar	½ ounce;
Powdered Nutmeg	10 grains;

Mix.

These purgatives should be repeated every day, or every second or third day, according to their effects or in proportion to the strength of the patient; or they may be given alternately.

The next plan is by diuretic medecines or those that increase the quantity of urine, as follows:

Take Infusion of Fox-Glove	7 ounces;
Sweet Spirits of Nitre	1 ounce;
Spirits of Lavender	½ ounce;

Mix, and take the eighth part twice a day; or,

Take Horseradish-root, sliced, and	
Mustard Seeds, bruised, of each	½ ounce;
Boiling Water	1 pint;

let them stand in a covered vessel for 12 hours, and strain; then add

Acetate of Potash	3 drachms;
Best Gin	2 ounces;

A wine-glassfull to be taken three or four times a day: or,

Take decoction of Broom Tops	12 ounces;
Acetate of Potash	2 drachms;
Compound Spirit of Horseradish	1 ounce;

Mix: Take four table-spoonfulls, three times a day: or,

Take Decoction of Juniper Berries	12 ounces;
Sweet Spirit of Nitre	1 ounce;

Mix. Take a wine-glassfull three or four times a day: or,

Take Powdered Mustard	20 grains;
Oil of Turpentine	20 drops;
Treacle, a sufficient quantity to form a bolus;	

which is to be taken four times a day, and washed down with a tea-cupfull of the decoction of broom tops.

The diet should be light and nourishing ; such as meat of easy digestion, with aromatic vegetables, as garlic, mustard, onions, horseradish, shalots, : the drink should be gin, mixed with imperial or some of the decoctions above named.

The legs should be rubbed with a piece of flannel or the flesh brush every morning, and be supported with laced stockings or flannel bandages : scarifications will often let out great quantities of water.

When dropsy is caused by diseased liver, mercury must be used ; half a drachm of the blue ointment should be rubbed over the belly every night till the mouth becomes tender.

Dropsy of the womb, or of the appendages to it, may be treated in a similar manner as directed for the foregoing, but with less likelihood of success ; a firm pressure should be made by a bandage applied very tight round the belly.

Dropsy of the scrotum, called "Hydrocele," is treated by making an opening and letting out the water, and filling the bag by injecting in a mixture of three parts of port wine and one part of water, or a solution of white vitriol in water.

EAR-ACHE.

The distressing pain in this complaint is the consequence of inflammation, and becomes, in some cases, so acute as to produce violent fever and delirum. As soon as ear-ache commences, take a purgative of infusion of senna, two ounces ; Epsom salts, six drachms : fill the ear frequently with a warm mixture of laudanum and milk, in equal parts ; put a blister behind the ear ; foment the whole of the side of the head and face, every four hours ; put the feet and legs into warm water, at bed-time ; taking, at the same time, three grains of calomel, with twelve grains of Dover's powders ; and, if the pain becomes violent, loose fourteen or sixteen ounces of blood (for an adult) from the arm. If matter forms, let the ear be syringed with warm milk and water ; and should the discharge continue several days, or be profuse, use a warm injection, of eight grains of white vitriol disolved in half a pint of rose-water, six or eight times a day : but it is generally found that if matter forms, the sense of hearing is permanently injured, and should any of the small bones of the ear be displaced by it, then the destruction of hearing is inevitable.

ELEPANTIASIS, OR BARBADOES LEG.

The first of these terms is derived from the size of the limb, which becomes in this disease like the foot and leg of an elephant, and the second has been given on account of the disease being endemial in the island of Barbadoes. Immediately upon an attack taking place, the person should consult some experienced surgeon, whose residence in the country has afforded him opportunities of knowing how to treat the disease properly.

EPILEPSY, OR FALLING SICKNESS.

Symptoms.—The person falls down senseless, gnashes or grinds his teeth, foams at the mouth, and is more or less convulsed over the whole body, in this state he remains a longer or a shorter time and then gradually

recovers, languid and exhausted, without knowing what has occured to him.

Treatment.—If the disease arises from worms, they must be expelled; give half an ounce or an ounce of oil of turpentine in the morning, fasting, every two or three days, till no more worms are dislodged. The epilepsy of children generally arises from teething, or disordered bowels; in either case, pursue the plan laid down in these cases. When epilepsy is combined with great fulness of blood, bleeding may be necessary, but emetics and purgatives are of the most service. Eight or ten grains of blue vitriol may be taken twice a week, and the vomiting assisted by drinking warm camomile tea. The following pill may be taken daily, and washed down with a wine-glassful of valerian tea:

Take of Lunar Caustic ½ drachm;

dissolve in a few drops of rose-water, beat into a mass with crumbs of bread, and divide into thirty pills; one to be taken three times a day, unless they produce very violent purging, when the dose should be diminished. Thirty or forty drops of spirits of turpentine, taken three times a day, have been known to cure the disease. An issue, a seton, or a perpetual blister, should be kept open on the nape of the neck, the feet should be kept warm, the mind preserved tranquil, the stomach healthy by good, wholesome, and easily digested food; regular exercise should be used, and the strength supported, if deficient, by the use of bark, Griffith's mixture, &c.; to which may be added, at discretion, some of the nervous cordials—such as tincture of valerian, tincture of castor, tincture of asafœtida, &c.; a tea-apoonful to each dose. In the fit, if the patient remain a long time insensible, breathing hard, and foaming at the mouth, he should be bled, or leeches be applied to the temples, cold water to his head, a purgative glyster administered, and a blister put between the shoulders. Catalepsy, which has been already described, sometimes changes into epilepsy.

ERUPTIONS.

There are a great variety of eruptive diseases, some attended with constitutional affection, and others purely local; but most of these having a name by which they are known and distinguished, they will be respectively treated of in their proper order, while in this place those anomalous eruptions will only be noticed, which are vaguely considered to be scorbutic.

Pimples appear on the face, particularly about the forehead and the chin, as a symtom of indigestion, especially in those who injure the stomach by hard drinking, and overloading it with food. Let such leave off their bad habits, and take a wine-glassful of the following water twice a day.:

Take Liver of Sulpher and Rochelle Salts, of each ½ ounce;

dissolve them in a quart of soft water, and bottle it.

The eruptions of spring and fall that some persons are liable to, should be treated by the following:

Take Citron Ointment, and
Spermaceti Ointment, of each 1 ounce;

Mix:

Rub the parts affected every night with the above, and take five grains of Plummer's Pill twice a day, washing it down with a cup of sassafras tea.

Scaly eruptions require the application of the following ointment :

Take Citron Ointment,	½ ounce ;
Compound Sulphur Ointment	1 ounce ;

Mix ; and rub the parts affected, twice a day ; and take any electuary, made with equal parts of cream of tartar and sulphur, mixed up with treacle, morning, noon, and night.

Dr. Vanderkemp's Botanical Syrup, although a secret preparation, is a remedy we can confidently reccommend for obstinate eruptions.

When eruptions succeed fevers and other acute disorders, they are to be removed by those means that restore the strength, such as change of air, good living, tonic medicines, and attention to regularity of the bowels.

EXCESSIVE SWEATING.

The effect of an undue circulation of blood on the surface of the body, probably occasioned by constitutional delicacy or debility.

Cover the body lightly, as well by night as day ; keep the bowels gently lax, with the following medicine :

Take Epsom Salts	2 drachms ;
Glauber's Salts	1 drachm ;
Salt of Steel	½ grain ;
Common Salt	10 grains ;

dissolve them in a tumbler of soft water, and take it every morning early. Twenty drops of elixir of vitriol may be taken in a wine-glassful of decoction of bark, twice or three times a day ; and the cold bath may be used daily.

EXCORIATIONS.

Wash the part three or four times with *cold* water, and having wiped it dry, dust it with plain hair powder. Should this not remove it, apply the following lotion, if there be much redness or inflammation :

Take White Vitriol, and Sugar of Lead, of each	5 grains ;
Rose water	1 tea-cupful ;
Laudanum	15 drops ;

Mix. When the redness begins to subside, apply the following ointment twice a day.

Oxyd of Lime	3 drachms ;
Sugar of Lead	5 grains ;
Hogs-lard	1 ounce ;

Mix : or,

Take Green Elder Ointment	1 ounce ;
Calomel	2 drachms ;

Mix.

Wash the part with warm milk and water, *avoiding soap.*

FAINTING.

Stimulate the nostrils with smelling salts, aromatic vinegar, hartshorn,

&c. Place the person in *a recumbent position* in a cool situation, and sprinkle the face with cold water. These are the means to restore the patient from fainting ; but to obviate the recurrence of it, the causes that excite it should be avoided, which the experience of most persons subject to it never fails to point out.

FEVER.

Fever is the most general of all diseases ; it is common to all ages and sexes, and all countries and climates ; and has been calculated to form constantly two-thirds of the number of the prevailing disorders, at all times and seasons, taken upon the average of a year.

Symptoms.—These are ever varying, being never found precisely alike in two persons, nor twice in the same ; and though the disease is compounded of a great many symptoms, there is not one of these that is always present, or that can be considered as characteristic of the disease. The general outline, however, as usually given of the phenomena of fever, is the following : Increased frequency of the pulse ; preternatural heat, preceded by sensation of cold ; feeling of languor, lassitude, and general uneasiness ; pain of the head, back, and limbs ; memory and judgment confused and indistinct ; the senses of taste, smell, touch, &c. impaired or altered ; want of appetite ; defect of saliva ; thirst ; discolouration of the tongue ; breathing frequent and anxious ; high coloured urine, &c. But to prove that none of these symptoms are truly characteristic of fever, it is only necessary to show that symptoms entirely opposite in their character occur : Thus in ague (which is true fever) in the cold stage the pulse is *slow*, while in the hot stage it is *quick*. In the cold stage, the fluids of the body are *diminished*, at the end of the fit, they are *increased*. In the cold stage, the temperature of the body is very much *reduced*, but it next becomes very much *elevated* beyond the natural standard. In the cold stage, the nervous system is torpid, in the hot stage, the sensibility of the body is much *increased*, and the senses painfully acute. Chilliness is certainly one of the first characteristics of fever but the pulse is sometimes below the usual standard. This is is only by a succession or combination of some of the particular symptoms above-mentioned that fever is known to be present. The various kinds of fever will be described in their proper order.

FILMS IN THE EYE.

What is here meant by this expression, is the appearance of certain objects floating before the eyes, never fixed, but dancing perpetually about, sometimes resembling specks, flakes of soot, insects' wings, flies, small threads or worms, little globular or luminous spots, cobwebs, &c. The disease is incurable, but being neither dangerous nor injurious, those who are affected with it should think as little about it as possible.

FISTULA OF THE ANUS.

A fistula is an unnatural passage, that forms in the solid parts, near the bowels, and running deeply, opens in a small sore upon the surface, near

the verge of the anus, from which matter is discharged, and much pain and irritation excited. These fistulas most commonly eat their way into the gut, so that a probe being introduced into the small opening on the skin, passes up into the interior of the bowel. The patient himself can act no farther in this matter than in the way of prevention, for when the disease is established, the aid of a surgeon is indispensable. Persons of a full, sanguine habit of body are liable to inflammation of the parts about the anus, which terminates in the formation of an abscess. When this happens, leeches should be applied, the part fomented with poppy-head decoction, and a poultrice applied twice a day. The bowels must be kept open, nothing but vegetable food taken, and all heating liquors avoided. If matter forms, it should be let out with a lancet, and fomented and poulticed after; strict attention being paid to the bowels, by rhubarb with Epsom salts, and all collections in the lower bowel prevented, by the daily use of the common glyster. The inflammation and irritation of piles often produce fistula, and should be repressed by the means recommended for that disorder. These are the general means for the prevention of fistula, the surgical treatment does not form any part of our present consideration.

FISTULA OF THE TEAR DUCT.

There is a canal leading from the corner of the eye into the nose, for the purpose of carrying off the tears. When this canal becomes obstructed, the tears no longer passing into the nose, the patient finds he is under he constant necessity of using his handkerchief to wipe them away as they roll over the eyelid, and inflammation taking place in the obstructed tube, matter forms within it, and bursts through the skin at the side of the nose just below the corner of the eye; and this disease is called *Fistula Lacrymalis*. This disease comes entirely under the care of the surgeon, and is only mentioned here, to inform the reader of the different nature and seat of two diseases, each bearing the name of Fistula.

FLATULENCE.

The cause of flatulence is clearly a faulty action of the stomach, or the use of an improper kind or quantity of food or drink; but as the latter quickly produces the former, flatulence, which is the common consequence of both, will be best considered as a symptom of Indigestion, to which disease the reader is referred.

FROST BITTEN.

After exposure to intense cold, it is dangerous to warm the extremities and limbs before a fire, for inflammation will be produced, and mortification will ensue; it is in this way that chilblains are caused. If the hands, feet, nose, or the whole of the body have been excessively deadened by exposure to freezing cold, the person should be kept from the fire, and friction, with cold water or snow, used, until warmth is produced, which should be preserved, at first, by flannel clothing rather than external warmth, the latter being resorted to by very slow and cautious degrees.

FUMIGATION.

In contagious disorders the utility of fumigating articles have been clearly proved ; the following are the modes by which they are best employed :

Put half an ounce of oil of vitriol into a saucer, warm it over a lamp; and throw in, from time to time, small quantities of powdered nitre. Large volumes of nitric gas arise every time the nitre is thrown into the acid.

Or, put a pound of common salt into an earthen pipkin, and pour over it, from time to time, a small quantity of oil of vitriol, until all the salt is moistened. Considerable quantities of muriatic vapour arise from the mixture.

But the most effectual fumigation is the following :

Take half an ounce of powdered black manganese, and one ounce of common table salt. Mix them together upon a plate or saucer, and sprinkle over it, first, a tea-spoonful and a half of water, and next, double the measure of strong oil of vitriol. Copious fumes arise.

When infectious fevers appear, either in private houses, boarding schools, or any public establishment, one of these fumigating mixtures should be used daily, and carried from room to room, until every part of the dwelling has been well fumigated. Bed-linen, wearing apparel, and every thing suspected of having imbibed the infectious matter, should be hung upon a line directly over the fumigating materials, and subjected to the process two or three times.

GALL STONES.

Gall stones, as they are called, are small lumps of hardened bile, which form in the gall bladder. They create no particular uneasiness as long as they remain in the bladder ; but, having protruded from it, their lodgement in the small canal leading from it to the bowels is attended with severe pain at the pit of the stomach, sickness, &c. As the stone passes through this canal, violent pain is felt about the region of the stomach, shooting through to the back between the shoulders ; the stomach is generally affected with sickness, but not always ; the patient cannot sit upright, but leans forward, to relieve the agony of the spasms ; the pain sometimes lasts several hours, when the stone either gets back into the gall bladder, or is forced into the bowels, either of which puts an end to the fit. If the stone be left in the gall bladder, or there be others removing, the same symptoms often recur, more particularly in the afternoon, occasioned probably by the pressure of the stomach after dinner. If the obstruction occasioned by these bodies to the flow of bile be very considerable, the bowels will be obstinately costive, the motions pale and clayey, and *jaundice* will appear ; to which disease the reader is referred for the treatment of gall stones.

GIDDINESS, OR VERTIGO.

Proceeds from disordered stomach, from undue fulness of the blood-vessels of the brain, or from a nervous affection. When it proceeds from the first, the symptoms of indigestion will show the cause, in which case,

the remedies to be used are recommended for that complaint. When it arises from too much blood in the head, as shown by pain and throbbing, redness of the face and eyes, strong pulse, and other symptoms of approaching apoplexy, the means must be immediately resorted to advised for that disease. And when it arises as a nervous affection, then those remedies which are recommended for hysterical and hypochondriacal complaints must be administered.

GLEET.

Treatment.—Pills composed of equal parts of rhubarb and common turpentine, three to be taken thrice a day; or, balsam of capaivi; or, fifteen drops of tincture of Spanish flies, three times a day; and an injection of half a pint of decoction of *oak* bark, with two drachms of alum.

GOUT.

Gout is an inflammatory disease, originating probably in the nerves, for it is the most painful inflammation that the body is subject to.

Symptoms.—Pain, swelling, and bright redness of the joints, of the feet, or the hands, but especially the ball of the great toe; generally preceded by symptoms of indigestion, as flatulence, loss of appetite, &c. and followed by fever. The attacks are generally in the spring and the beginning of winter, and seldom appear previous to thirty-five or forty years of age, except there is a strong hereditary tendency.

Gout is divided into two species, the regular and irregular. It is called *regular*, when it is seated in the extremities, and returns at stated periods; and *irregular*, when the fits happen at uncertain and varying times, and when, instead of the extremities, it attacks the brain, stomach, lungs, intestines, kidnies, or bladder; in these cases it is also called, *retrocedent* or *misplaced* gout.

Causes.—Hereditary disposition, full living, neglect of exercise, weakness of stomach, fermented liquors, particularly if acid, these *predispose* to gout; while excess in spirits or wine, sudden changes of temperature, sprains or other injuries, passions of the mind, intense application to study or business, excessive sexual indulgence, &c. produce it.

Treatment.—To moderate the inflammatory symptoms, first, by bleeding, if the patient be strong and otherwise healthy; secondly, by purging, with castor oil, with rhubarb, or with twelve or fifteen grains of the compound extract of colocynth; thirdly, by relaxing the skin, and producing perspiration with the following:

Take Mindererus' Spirit, and Camphor Julep, of each	6 ounces;
Sweet Spirit of Nitre	3 drachms;
Salt of Hartshorn	30 grains;

Mix; and take three table-spoonfuls every four hours. Fourthly, by the application of *cold water* to the part affected, if the disease be steadily fixed, and the constitution sound and unbroken, but otherwise, the soap plaster, spread on leather, should be applied and covered with flannel.

When the gout suddenly leaves the extremities, and attacks some in-

ternal part, or when it fixes on an internal part instead of the extremities it must be diverted as speedily as possible by blisters, or mustard poultices applied to them. If the stomach or bowels be attacked, wine & brandy must be given ; a tea-spoonful of æther, &c., a tea-spoonful of hartshorn, mixed in a glass of camphor julep, should be taken every three honrts ; hot water applied to the belly, and hot bricks to the feet : the stomrach to be rubbed with brandy and hartshorn, and if there be sickness or vomiting, hot wine and water, with nutmeg, and four or five drops of laudanum.

If the head be attacked, put a blister on the back, and the inside of the legs, and mustard poultices to the feet. Administer a tea-spoonful of sal volatile every three or four hours, and open the bowels by a wine-glassful of tincture of aloes.

If the gout attack the lungs, pursue the above plans, adding twenty or thirty drops of æther, and the same quantity of paregoric to every dose of the sal volatile ; and if there is much danger of suffocation, some blood may be taken from the arm.

If the disease attacks the kidnies, apply hot fomentations to the loins drink plentifully of warm barley-water ; open the bowels with castor oil and Epsom salts ; use the hip-bath, and throw up an enema composed of two drachms of laudanum in half a pint of starch jelly.

During a fit of the gout, the patient should be kept quiet and free of irritation, the affected part not too warm ; he should abstain from animal food and fermented liquors, drinking nothing but barley water, toast and water, tea, &c. ; but elderly people, and those accustomed to free living, may be indulged with light flesh meats, and a moderate allowance of good madeira or sherry.

In the intervals of the attacks, there should be an entire abstinence from, or at least a very moderate use of, wine and strong liquors ; much animal food should be avoided, as well as excessive study and sexual pleasures ; great regularity in exercise and sleep should be observed, and by avoiding cold and late hours. The cold bath should be used, and the body rubbed daily with the flesh brush : strengthening medicines should be taken if necessary, as the following :

Take Extract of Bark,
Carbonate of Soda, and
Extract of Gentian, of each 1 drachm ;

Mix, and divide into 36 pills. Take three pills twice or thrice a day. The bowels should be kept open by a purgative, composed of 4 grains of aloes, 4 grains of soap, and 5 grains of Cayenne pepper, divided into three pills, to be taken for a dose, as occasion requires.

From the prevalence of acidity in the gout, it would almost seem as though it were the grand mover of the disease ; for it not only abounds in the stomach, occasioning heartburn and other uneasy sensations, but the blood even is strongly impregnated with it, as may be proved by dipping a piece of litmus paper into the blood of a gouty person. This acid should be kept under by fifteen or twenty grains of the dried subcarbonate of soda being taken in a little veal broth, or *mild* small beer, three or four times a day. Flatulence should be obviated by the use of spices, and of those

none are so proper as good ginger, a tea spoon full of which may be taken several times daily. Ginger tea would be a better beverage than either tea or coffee. Rubbing or *gently beating* those parts which are the subjects of the attacks, strengthens them, and enables them better to resist their force.

Cautions.—*Bleeding* is dangerous, except used under the most favourable and proper circumstances. The application of *cold water* requires to be regulated upon just principles and with extreme caution. Warm water is at all times proper, and steam perhaps the best of external applications. The *meadow saffron and other advertised remedies* for gout are dangerous medicines; they yield, it is true, a *temporary quiet* of the disease, but it is as true, also, that the use of them induces, at length, an *eternal quiet* to the patient. *Opium* lulls pain, but produces a state of debility that prolongs the attack and causes it to return more spedily. The *cold bath*, during the intervals, though of great use to *young*, is extremely prejudicial to *elderly* persons, and those affected with inflammation of the joints.

GRAVEL.

Symptoms.—Pain in the loins; numbness of one or both thighs; nausea and vomiting; head-ache; giddiness; a deposit of gravelly matter from the urine, which is sometimes mixed with blood.

There are several kinds of this sandy or calculous matter formed in the kidnies; but in the cure it is necessary only to rank them under *two* heads, the *white* gravel and the *red* gravel; these being entirely opposite in their nature, and requiring a totally different mode of treatment.

The *white* gravel readily dissolves in *acids*. Having allowed your urine to settle for two days, if you observe that the deposite is of a greyish white colour, pour in a little *lemon juice* or *muratic acid*, and you will soon find that the gravel is dissolved. The *red* gravel, being acid, dissolves in *alkalies*. In this experiment throw into the urine a little *hartshorn*, or a drachm or two of smelling salts, and the red gravel will disappear.

Treatment.—Twenty or thirty drops of muriatic acid, taken in a glass of water three times a day, speedily diminishes the *white* gravel in the urine. A tea-spoon full of *magnesia*, three times a day, as speedily diminishes the deposit of *red* gravel. But, strange to say, you no sooner get rid of the white gravel, than you are afflicted with the red; and as soon as you expel the red, then you have a return of the white deposit. The cure of gravel, then, consists in a correction of the state of the digestive organs in particular, and the constitution in general, by the following means.

Live upon a plain simple diet, avoiding an excess of animal food, at the same time making use of those vegetables that are least liable to disagree with the stomach; greens and carrots are particularly objectionable. In fact, as this disorder seems to arise principally from a faulty action of the stomach and bowels, the advice given under the head *Indigestion*, should be particularly attended to. Those who pass the white gravel, should by no means drink pump or any hard water, but the softest water they can obtain, which should always be boiled before it is used. Those troubled with the red gravel, should in addition to the cautions given to preserve the stomach in a healthy state, avoid acids of every description, fermented

liquors, and wines abounding with tartar: soda-water is a particularly eligible beverage.

In a fit of the gravel, if the pain be so severe as to threaten inflammation, some blood should be drawn from the arm, and the person should go into a warm bath, or have hot fomentations applied to the part. An enema, like the following, will generally diminish the pain and irritation:

Take Decoction of Marshmallow Roots	½ pint;
Olive Oil	½ ounce;
Laudanum	60 drops;

Mix.

Take also one of the following pills every three or four hours:

Spanish Liquorice	1 scruple;
Opium	6 grains;

Beat them together, and divide into six pills. Drink very plentfully of linseed tea, with gum arabic dissolved in it.

If these means do not abate the disease in twelve hours, sixteen or twenty ounces of blood should be drawn from the loins by cupping. As soon as this plan has procured ease, the bowels should be opened by a dose of castor oil, or if that will not sit upon the stomach, a tea-spoonfull of Epsom salts, dissolved in a little weak broth, with three drops of laudanum, should be taken every two hours, and the common purgative enema frequently admistered, until the bowels are freely opened. Persons troubled with gravel have experienced great relief by taking a pint of the following decoction daily: Take a handfull of leeks, cut off the green part, put the roots, with a few sprigs of fennel, into two quarts of water; simmer it gently, until only one quart remains, and strain.

GREEN SICKNESS.

Generally about the age of fifteen, in this country, an important function begins in the female consistution. It commences, however, sometimes a little earlier, and on the other hand, is often retarded two, three, or four years longer. But if the change do not take place, feelings of debility and uneasiness ensue, and an unnatural apetite induces the patient to eat chalk, mortar, cinders and other extraordinary articles. The face becomes of a pale yellowish green, or, as Shakspeare expresses it—

"With a green and yellow melancholy in her countenance,"—

a black circle surrounds the eyes, the feet swell, the breathing is hurried, the breath unpleasant, and there is generally a slight hacking cough.

Treatment.—Before any internal remedies are used, it will be proper to stimulate the uterine organs, by throwing into the passage, by means of a female syringe, the following injection, several times a day:

Take Liquor of Ammonia	12 drops;
Warm Milk	2 table-spoonfulls.

Mix.

This injection generally succeeds in producing the desired effect, which

is usually preceeded by some unpleasant sensations in the part; if this fail, the state of the constitution may be attempted to be corrected by the following means:—If there is a superabundance of blood, by bleeding, and two or three of the compound pills of aloes with myrrh, twice or three times a day; or a drachm of the tincture of black hellebore, or the compound tincture of aloes, in pennyroyal water, two or three times a day. If the constitution be weak, a wine-glassfull of *Griffith's Mixture*, twice a day; or a scruple of myrrh, or a tea-spoonfull of the *Compound Decoction of Aloes*. *Decoction of Bark* may be also given, keeping the bowels open with the pill cochiæ, or any other aloetic purge, such as *Anderson's Scot's Pills*, or *Hooper's Female Pills*; or, what are better still, the *Edinborough Pills for Females*. The patient should put her feet into warm water frequently, or sit over the steam of hot water; she should take regular exercise, live upon a wholesome nourishing diet, remove into a healthy air, and, if there be no obstacle, marriage should be recommended.

HEAD-ACHE.

This very common complaint is most generally merely a symptom of some other disease, such as gout, rheumatism, fever, nervous and hysterical affections, and complaints of the stomach; the latter furnish by far the greater number. Too much blood in the head will produce this pain, and will, if neglected, occasion apoplexy: when therefore, this pain is accompanied by redness of the eyes and face, throbbing of the temples, giddiness, and full strong pulse; leeches should be applied to the temples, or cupping on the back of the neck; a spare diet used, the bowels kept freely open with Epsom salts, cloths wetted in vinegar and water wrapped round the head, the feet put into warm water, and an issue of seton made in the neck.

When head-ache arises from gout or rheumatism, leaving the extremities and seizing the brain, blisters should be applied to the extremities, and a warm purgative administered, as a wineglass-full of tincture of rhubarb, or Daffy's elixir. But rheumatic head-ache, which some persons are very subject to, particularly in changes of the weather, and during the prevalence of north east winds, requires to be treated in the following manner: Take twenty grains of James' powder, and half an ounce of the tincture of guaiacum every night at bed-time; and wear a flannel cap. Keep the bowels open by taking a sufficient quantity of brimstone and treacle twice a day. Hysterical or nervous head-ache requires for its cure a tea-spoonful of the tinctures of castor, of valerian, or of asafœtida; of sal volatile, of lavender drops, of æther or tincture of bark, three times a day: and the temples to be bathed with æther, and water, containing a small quantity of roach alum. Periodical head-ache may be cured by taking three drops of Dr. Fowler's solution of arsenic, three times a day, increasing the dose gradually until it comes to eight or ten. Head ache from costiveness should be removed by taking a tea-spoonfull of Epsom salts every morning; adding the same quantity of magnesia if it be attended with heart-burn; but as this complaint is generally the consequence of *indigestion*, the reader is referred to this article for further information. Sick head-ache is to be speedily removed by an emetic; but as it is the effect of a foul stomach, the cures for indigestion can alone prevent it. The Tonic and Digestive Wine, (a

patent medicine) will be found effectual in most head-aches. It is the last security against the disease.

HEART-BURN.

Proceeds from acidity in the stomach, and may be removed by magnesia and chalk, or by fifteen or twenty drops of liquor of potass; or thirty or forty grains of subcarbonate of soda; but as it is a symptom of indigestion, it will be more particularly treated under that head. The following draught is particularly efficacious:

Take Carbonate of Ammonia	6 grains;
——————— Magnesia	15 grains;
Cinnamon Water	2 ounces;
Laudanum	5 drops;

Mix.

HECTIC FEVER.

This is a fever that arises in certain disorders from constitutional irritation; its treatment depending on the nature of the disease with which it is combined.

HICCUPS.

Common hiccups may be often removed by small and repeated draughts of *cold* water, by holding the breath, by eating a crust of bread, or by taking a teaspoonfull of æther or sal volatile, or two or three drops of oil of cinnamon, on a lump of sugar. If it should not subside, eight or ten drops of laudanum may be taken, and the feet put into warm water. When it continues for hours, an emetic may be taken. When hiccups arise in cases of malignant fever or mortification, it is a fatal symptom.

HOOPING COUGH.

Bleeding is the sheet anchor in this disease; which should be done by applying leeches to the temples and behind the ears, and occasionally by opening the jugular vein. The bowels to be kept open by the following medicine:

Take Powdered Rhubarb	5 grains;
Calomel	2 grains;

Mix; to be taken in honey.

To mitigate the cough, give the following:

Take Almond Mixture	4 ounces;
Tincture of Squills	½ drachm;
Antimonial Wine	30 drops;
Syrup of White Poppies	½ ounce;

Mix; a table-spoonfull to be taken every two hours.

The chest and back may be rubbed with the following liniment, every night and morning:

Take Emetic Tartar	1 scruple;
Water	2 ounces;
Tincture of Cantharides	½ ounce;

Mix.

If the cough continues obstinate, give the following:

Take Laudanum	12 drops;
Ipecacuanha Wine	1 drachm;
Carbonate of Soda	24 grains;
Syrup of White Poppies	1 ounce;
Almond Mixture;	6 ounces;

Mix; a table-spoonful to be taken every four hours.

An emetic should be given twice a week, and the bowels kept well opened with the rhubarb and calomel powder as above.

When all these fail, and the child is too debilitated to bear a repetition of bleeding, digitalis should be given, in the dose of four or five drops of the tincture three times a day.

A considerable state of debility oftentimes prevails, when the disease has been long standing; in this case, the child must take a table-spoonful of the decoction of bark, with half a tea-spoonful of tincture of castor, three times a day, and be removed into a healthy part of the country; in fact, change of air will often cure the disease when medicine fails.

HYPOCHONDRIASIS.

This disease, called also the Vapours, consists in lowness of spirits, apprehension of evils, or a continual dread of some moral or physical danger; melancholy, sadness, and the imagination constantly stirring up some cause for uneasiness and dejection. There is usually an extreme anxiety, depression of spirits, a belief of present or dread of future evil, directed particularly to the state of the health, always accompanied with symptoms of indigestion, and other marks of bodily disorder; and generally also with various, irregular, and often unaccountable sensations and affections, referred exclusively to the imagination.

The *Treatment* required is principally of a moral kind, and should therefore meet the particular exigences of individual cases. The stomach should be preserved healthy, the bowels open, and the general health supported by bark and nervous medicines, such as valerian, castor, asafœtida, &c.; but the less the patient thinks of the apothecary's shop the better. Let him take regular exercise, and live in cheerful society, and take the tonic and digestive wine.

HYSTERICS.

Symptoms.—Hysteric fits, except brought on very suddenly, are generally preceded by lassitude, coldness of the feet, copious discharge of pale urine, pain in the head, loins, or stomach; wind, difficult breathing, a feeling of suffocation, as if there was a ball in the throat; then convulsions or fainting, and insensibility, and often alternate fits of laughing and crying.

Treatment.—If the person be full of blood, draw blood from the arm; endeavour to get a little antimonial wine down the throat, so as to excite vomiting; this never fails of putting an end to the fit. A purgative should be given as soon as the emetic has operated, and the feet plunged into hot water, particularly if it happens at the time of menstruation. But in truth, little should be done during the fit, except taking care that the patient does not hurt herself; she should be laid upon a bed and her clothes unloosed. If the fit lasts a very long time, the following glyster may be given.

Take Oil of Turpentine	½ ounce;
Tincture of Asafœtida	2 drachms;
Water Gruel	¾ pint;

Mix. As soon as she recovers, give a little sal volatile, or some of the nervous tinctures spoken of under Hypochondriacism.

Hysterical women should keep their bowels open, preserve their minds easy and cheerful; and lose a little blood whenever the vessels are full and plethoric, occasioning oppression and head-ache; but avoiding it, if they are weakly and delicate. The feet should be kept warm, the digestion good, and the disposition cheerful.

ILIAC PASSION.

When a cholic acquires such extreme violence, that the bowels become entangled within each other, or the action of the whole alimentary canal is completely inverted, occasioning a discharge of its contents by vomiting, it is called Iliac Passion. In this extreme, in addition to the means recommended for Cholic, it is usual to inflate the bowels with tobacco smoke, or to throw up an infusion of the herb; as a glyster:

Take Tobacco	½ drachm;
Boiling Water	¾ pint;

Let them Infuse a quarter of an hour, and strain.

Should the bowels have become entangled, the tobacco infusion will prove highly injurious, a copious injection of six or eight quarts of warm water, or gruel, will be the most likely means of removing the obstruction, restoring the bowels to their proper situation, and of softening and bringing away those hardened motions, which accumulate in the bowels, and occasion the complaint. For this purpose (as well as for the injection of the tobacco smoke) Read's patent Syringe is preferable to all other instruments, and should be in the possession of every family.

IMPOTENCY.

This generally arises, either from general debility of the constitution, or from local weakness and irritability of the parts, or from fear and apprehension alone, without any bodily disorder. If it arises from the former, the state of the constitution must be improved, by taking bark, steel, and other strengthening medicines; by a generous nourishing diet, and liberal use of good wine and wholesome malt liquor. If it arises from the second source, the cause of it, whether onanism, or any

other improper excitement, must be discontinued, and the parts strengthened by the daily application of cold water, and the means recommended above should be used. Twenty drops of the tincture of cantharides given with each dose of the bark, three times a day, is often very successful.

As a general rule, the following will come the nearest of any other to remove this dreadful evil: take a table-spoonful of acidulated decoction of bark in the morning; sponge the body, dry rub it;—at 11 o'clock take a dose of the tonic and digestive wine, with a biscuit, and a little ginger; —one glass of Port diluted at dinner. Eat moderately and drink little.

INDIGESTION, OR BILIOUS COMPLAINTS.

It has of late years been fashionable to designate every symptom of indigestion as a bilious disorder; but the term is very improperly applied, and represents so many different affections, that its meaning is vague and confused. The reader may, therefore, once for all, understand that all the complaints usually referred to 'bile' and 'bilious disorders,' are mere symptoms of indigestion. The consideration of which we shall proceed to enter upon.

Symptoms.—Disorder of the stomach occasions such a host of nervous feelings, that I must here confine myself to an enumeration of the most prominent symptoms, viz. irregular but commonly deficient appetite; occasional craving but without relish, loathing of food; nausea, and sometimes vomiting; heartburn; load and distension after meals; belchings of acid, putrid, or insipid air; mouth and throat generally dry; tongue white or yellow; bowels generally irregular, oftenest costive, sometimes loose or each by turns. These symptoms, or some of them, attended by head-ache, flying pains, noise in the ears, giddiness, temporary absence of mind, impaired memory, unrefreshing sleep, terrific dreams, unusual timidity, and despondency of mind.

Causes.—Original constitution; want of due mastication of the food; the use of aliments difficult of digestion; over distention of the stomach; compression of the stomach from posture; exercise after a full meal; abuse of acid articles, of diet, of spices, of wine, of spirituous liquors, of warm fluids, of certain narcotic articles, as tobacco, tea, opium, bitters, &c.; sedentary life; cold damp atmosphere, grief, anxiety, and other depressing passions; intense application to study or business; excess in sexual communication; and the luxurious dissipation of fashionable life.

Treatment.—Avoid, if possible, the causes of the disease, and obviate the effects in the following manner. If the stomach be foul, give an emetic of twenty grains of Ipecacuanha.

Acidity.—To remove heartburn, take a wine-glassful of lime water, three or four times a day: or,

Take Magnesia	3 drachms;
Cinnamon Water	1 ounce;
Epsom Salts	6 drachms;
Common Water	5 ounces;

Mix ; take a sixth part, three times a day. This will be proper if the bowels are confined ; if they are relaxed, the following will be preferable :

Take Prepared Chalk,	2 drachms ;
Powdered Rhubarb	20 grains ;
Spirit of Nutmeg,	½ ounce ;
Powdered Ginger,	½ drachm ;
Water	6 ounces ;

Mix ; a sixth part to be taken twice or three times a day.

Flatulence.—To assuage pain and flatulence in the stomach and bowels, it will be proper to take carminative medicines joined with antispasmodics ; viz :

Take Tincture of Valerian	2 drachms ;
Æther	1 drachm ;
Salt Volatile	1 drachm ;
Dill Water, and Cinnamon Water, of each	2 ounces ;

Mix. Take two table-spoonfuls whenever the stomach is oppressed with wind, adding a few drops of laudanum if the pain be severe. Very often the following will succeed better than the foregoing :

Take Compound Extract of Colocynth	24 grains ;
Blue Pill	12 grains ;
Cayenne Pepper	1 scruple ;
Opium	3 grains ;

Beat them together, and form them into twelve pills. Take from two to four pills every six or eight hours.

Costiveness.—In addition to the means recommended in page 47, the following pills may be used :

Take Powdered Ipecacuanha	20 grains ;
Compound Extract of Colocynth, and Castile Soap, of each	2 scruples ;

Mix ; and divide into 24 pills ; two, three or more of which may be taken at bedtime, for the purpose of supporting a regular action of the bowels.

But habitual costiveness will be more effectually removed by the Tonic and Digestive Wine, which is a patent medecine of great value in all cases of indigestion and those diseases arising from it.

Purging.—is to be restrained by the means recommended under that head.

Vomiting.—This may generally be checked by the following medicine:

Take Dried Spearmint	1½ ounce ;
Red Rose Leaves, dried	1 drachm ;
Boiling Water	1 pint ;
Elixir of Vitriol	2 drachms ;
Lump Sugar	1½ ounce ;

Infuse the mint and rose leaves with the acid and water, in a covered jug, for half an hour, then strain it : dissolve the sugar, and take a wine-

glassful every now and then; if this fails, apply a blister to the pit of the stomach, and take a pill, composed of three grains of camphor with one grain of opium.

But the main objects are to preserve a proper action of the stomach and bowels, and to give them a due degree of strength and vigour; this may be attempted by combining tonic and aperient medicines, as follows:

Take Infusion of Senna	2 ounces;
Compound Infusion of Gentian	4 ounces;
Liquor of Potash	1 ounce;
Compound Tincture of Cardamoms	2 drachms;

Mix; take a sixth part three times a day.

The liver being generally deficient in its action, as shown by pale, clayey, and sometimes very dark looking motions; a little mercury may be advantageously combined with the above, by taking five grains of the blue pill, or of Plummer's pill, every other night at bed time; and if the bowels are not sufficiently moved under this plan, they must be opened by taking as occasion requires the following purgative:

Powdered Rhubarb	10 grains;
Powdered Jalap	15 grains;
Magnesia (calcined)	½ drachm;
Powdered Ginger	8 grains;

Mix for a powder to be taken in a wineglassful of peppermint water. Or the following pills may be taken at bed time, often enough to prevent any accumulation in the bowels:

Take Ipecacuanha, in powder	4 grains;
Rhubarb, and Jalap, in powder, of each	10 grains;
Syrup, or Treacle, a sufficient quantity to form the mass;	

which is to be divided into five or six pills, for one dose.

No medicines succeed so well in the treatment of indigestion as purgatives, preserving the strength and quiet of the stomach at the same time, if required, by bitters and aromatics: to effect this, a drachm of sub-carbonate of ammonia (commonly known as *smelling salts*) and a tea-spoonful of tincture of ginger, may be taken in a wineglassful of an infusion of camomile flowers, of orange peel, of wormwood, of columbo, of gentian, of quassia, &c. three times a day.

What are termed the nervous symptoms of indigestion may be treated by taking castor, myrrh, valerian and asafœtida, especially palpitation of the heart.

The diet should consist principally of animal food, (which should be well masticated,) and *stale* bread or biscuit; salted provisions avoided; fish and *young* meats eaten sparingly; green vegitables, unripe fruits, pastry, sallads, fat meat, nuts, &c. entirely prohibited; no fluid should be drunk at meals, and only except when urged by thirst; and never but in small quantities. Exercise should not immediately precede or succeed a meal; one hour should elapse between the former, and two hours between the latter: frictions are extremely useful, and should always

be used before dinner. An infusion of toasted biscuit is the best beverage, but if there is much languor and debility one or two glasses of Madeira of sherry wine may be taken *two* hours *after dinner*, or if wine turns sour on the stomach, brandy and water with nutmeg should be substituted.

An infusion of ginger should be used in the morning, instead of tea, which with an egg and biscuit forms the best breakfast. The warm bath proves serviceable when used twice or three times a week, combined with early rising, regular exercise, *moderate* eating, agreeable society, pure air, and the use of the saline waters of Bath or Cheltenham.

INFLAMMATION.

The characters of inflammation are *pain*, increased *redness* and *heat*, and *swelling*. All the different structures of the body are liable to inflammation, but the most prominent only need be particularly described.

EYE.—Inflammation of this organ is called *ophthalmia*, and arises from constitutional irritability of the eyes, blows, foreign bodies or inverted eyelashes, cold, intense light, certain winds, contagion, &c. &c.

Symptoms.—Pricking, shooting, and redness of the eye, attended by heat, swelling, discharge of tears, and ocasionally head-ache and fever.

Treatment.—Leeches round the eye, or cupping on the temples, purging by the following ; take three grains of calomel, in a pill, and two hours afterwards, half an ounce of Epsom salts, with ten grains of powdered jalap in a little mint water. Apply to the eye the following cooling wash :

Take Sugar of Lead and White Vitriol, of each	8 grains ;
Rose Water	6 ounces ;

Mix, and apply it by means of an eye-cup every hour, keeping in the interval the eye covered with a pledget of lint wetted in the lotion ; put a blister behind the ear, and the feet into hot water. If it be attended with fever, the means heareafter to be recommended for that disease must be resorted to.

Chronic inflammation.—If the inflammation of the eye remains unsubdued for some days, it looses its former character, and becomes *chronic*, as it is called, requiring a different mode of treatment. Leeches may be applied ; three grains of calomel taken at night, and purged off the next morning with three drachms of Epsom salts, five grains of powdered jalap, and a wine-glassful of infusion of senna. The following lotion to be applied with the eye-cup frequently :

Take of Alum	16 grains ;
Opium	1 drachm ;
Rose Water	½ pint ;

Dissolve the alum and opium, and filter through paper. If the eye be very much loaded with blood, so as to resemble the surface of a piece of velvet, the following lotion may be substituted :

Take of Lunar Caustic	16 grains ;
Rose Water	½ pint ;

Mix.

Apply blisters behind the ears and to the temple, and take half an ounce of the liquor of oxymuriate of quicksilver in a basin of warm gruel, at going to bed. Two drops of the wine of opium may be put into the eye twice a day. This plan may be continued daily, until the inflammation subsides.

When the eyelids are glued together at night, their edges may be smeared with a little of the following ointment upon a camels' hair pencil every night :

Take of Citron Ointment, and Hog's lard, of each ½ ounce ;

Mix them. If the eyes continue watery and weak, they may be often washed with a little weak brandy and water. If a speck be left upon the eye, it may be touched once or twice a day with a camels' hair pencil dipped in bullocks' gall, or with a lotion composed of four ounces of water and two grains of the oxymuriate of quicksilver, or with a bit of lunar caustic scraped to a very fine point.

During the active, or first state of the disease, the diet should be low, and light should be excluded ; but in the chronic stage, a more liberal regimen may be taken, and the eyes should be accustomed to the irritation of light.

Infants are often, soon after birth, attached with severe inflammation of the eyes, attended by an immense discharge of matter that terminates, in a few days, in incurable blindness : the disease is called *purulent ophthalmia.*

Treatment.—As soon as the disease begins, apply leeches upon each temple, near the internal corner of the eye, and a blister on the nape of the neck. The child must be kept in a cool room, and if the bowels are relaxed, it should have a little rhubarb and magnesia ; if confined, two grains of calomel and three of rhubarb ; the eyes to be covered with the curds of milk turned with alum, spread upon linen, or with soft rags wetted with the following lotion :

Take Sugar of Lead, and White Vitriol, of each 4 grains;
Rose Water 6 ounces ;

Mix.

If the discharge has commenced, the following lotion must be injected between the eye-lids every hour, and every particle of matter washed away by it that might lodge upon the ball of the eye :

Take Blue Vitriol, and Bole Armenian, of each 8 grains ;
Camphor 2 grains ;

Rub them together in a mortar, and add half a pint of boiling water, and filter it through blotting paper.

BLADDER.—Inflammation of this organ is know by pain at the bottom of the belly ; frequent desire of making water, with difficulty of voiding it, and sometimes total suppression ; bearing down, and fever. The treatment is much the same as in the following disease.

KIDNEY.—Inflammation of the kidneys occasions pain in the loins ;

numbness of the thigh ; retraction and pain of the testicle on the affected side ; frequent passing of urine ; sickness and fever.

Treatment.—Bleeding from the arm, and if but little or no relief obtained, cupping on the loins, or the application of a great number of leeches.

Give mild purges, such as two drachms of the phosphate of soda, or of Epsom salts, with fifteen or twenty drops of antimonial wine in a cup of linseed tea every two or three hours. Use the warm bath at 98° of heat, and give an anodyne glyster, after the bowels have been opened, composed of two drachms of laudanum with three-quarters of a pint of gruel. If vomiting prevail, quiet it by taking frequently effervescing draughts, and open the bowels with glysters of two ounces of castor oil rubbed up with yolk of egg and water gruel.

BRAIN.—Inflammation of the brain, or Phrensy, is distinguished by intense pain in the head ; redness of the eyes and face ; impatience of light and noise ; continued watchfulness ; fierce delirium and fever.

Treatment.—Bleed very largely (thirty or forty ounces) from the temporal artery ; shave the head, and cover it with napkins wrung out in cold water ; apply a blister to the nape of the neck, and another to the angle of each jaw ; preserve the patient in an upright position ; keep out light and noise, and apply mustard poultices to the feet. Give the following medicines : Ten grains of calomel with twenty grains of jalap, to open the bowels ; or two ounces of the syrup of buckthorn. Administer ten drops of tincture of digitalis, and the same quantity of antimonial wine, every three hours.

LUNGS.—Inflammation of the lungs, or Pleurisy, begins with pain in some part of the chest, difficulty of breathing, and is soon followed by fever, and generally by cough ; there is loss of appetite, and the tongue is covered with a yellow coat.

Treatment.—Begin by one bold blood-letting, to the quantity of from twenty to thirty ounces ; then purge with two drachms of soluble tartar dissolved in a wine-glassful of infusion of senna, and excite a sweat by giving the following medicine :

Take Tartar Emetic	2 grains ;
Pure Water	6 ounces ;

Mix, and take two table-spoonfuls every three hours, adding ten drops of tincture of digitalis to each dose, to moderate the action of the heart and blood vessels. Apply a large blister to the part in pain, and repeat the bleeding in small quantities as often as the pain becomes violent or the cough increased ; let the patient's diet be of gruel, arrow-root, and other simple food, and let him drink plentifully of barley-water, containing a drachm of nitre to a pint, with as much lemon juice as is sufficient to make it pleasantly acid. When the inflammatory symptoms subside, a free expectoration should be promoted. For this purpose, give the following :

Take Ammoniacum Mixture	5 ounce ;
Vinegar of Squills, and Syrup of Tolu, of each	½ ounce ;

Mix; take three table-spoonfuls every six hours, and the following pill at bed-time:

Take Calomel	3 grains;
Opium	1½ grain;
Emetic Tartar	½ grain;

Make a pill with a drop or two of syrup.

Heart.—The symptoms are the same as those of inflammation of the lungs, to which are added faintness, anxiety, oppressive pain, and palpitation of the heart, with a quick, small and irregular pulse. The treatment the same as the foregoing.

Stomach.—Inflammation of this organ is accompanied by acute burning pain in the stomach, increased by pressure or by swallowing food; frequent retching; occasional hiccup; quick, small, and hard pulse; great anxiety and debility; violent fever and delirium. Begin the treatment by bleeding, and repeat it every five or six hours, as long as the pain and inflammation exist. Cupping and leeches may be applied to the pit of the stomach, which is to be next covered by a large blister; foment the whole of the belly with hot fomentations; put the patient in a warm bath, and throw up the common domestic glyster every four hours; no medecine can be ventured on.

Bowels.—The symptoms of inflammation of the intestines are, acute and fixed pain, with sense of heat round about the navel, increased on pressure, attended by fever, nausea, vomiting, obtinate costiveness, and sometimes by a flatulent swelling of the whole belly; this last symptom indicates great danger.

Treatment.—Bleeding, if the hands and feet are not cold; apply 30 or 40 leeches upon the part, and when they are removed, cover each bite with a bit of black sticking-plaster, and put a large blister over the whole of the belly. To allay the pain and spasm, give a grain of calomel, a grain of opium, and two grains of James's powder every three hours. When the inflammatory symptoms have, by these means, been reduced, the bowels must be acted on by the following mixture:

Take Castor Oil	½ ounce;

Beat it up with the yolk of an egg: then add—

Infusion of Senna, and Mint Water, of each	3 ounces;
Tincture of Jalap	½ ounce;

Mix, and take three table-spoonfuls every three hours, assisting the intention by throwing up the following glyster:

Take Infusion of Senna	11 ounces;
Glauber's Salts	1 ounce;
Castor Oil	½ ounce;

Mix.

The patient must take nothing but barley-water, beef-tea, and such simple things; and during his recovery he must avoid all improper food, as the disease is very liable to return.

Liver.—The character of inflammation of the liver is, violent or dull

and heavy pain in the right side of the abdomen, increased on pressure taking a deep breath, or leaning to that side ; there is generally pain on the point of the right shoulder, slight difficulty of breathing ; some degree of cough ; occasionally sickness, vomiting, and hiccup, a sallow countenance, and fever.

Treatment.—Lose blood, by cupping upon the margin of the ribs ; then apply a blister, in size eight inches in length and six in breadth ; next take a purgative, as the following :

Take Epsom Salts	3 drachms ;
Tincture of Jalap	1 drachm ;
Magnesia	1 drachm ;
Infusion of Senna	1½ ounce ;

Mix for a draught ; or, if the the stomach be irritable, the purgative taken in divided doses according to the following form :

Take Epsom Salts	1 ounce ;
Lemon Juice	2 table-spoonfuls ;
Tincture of Senna	½ ounce ;
Cinnamon Water	4 ounces ;

Mix. Take two table-spoonfuls every hour till it operates. When, by a continuation of this plan, the activity of the disease has been subdued, or in any case where a chronic affection of this organ remains, the use of mercury is necessary ; it may be administered so as to affect the constitution, and at the same time to keep up a salutary operation upon the bowels, as follows :

TakeCalomel	2 scruples ;
Emetic Tartar	5 grains ;
Extract of Colocynth	1 drachm ;
Opium	15 grains ;
Syrup, a sufficient quantity ;	

Beat them together, and form the mass into 30 pills ; take two every night at bed time, and follow it in the morning with a tea-spoonful of Epsom salts, if the bowels are not sufficiently open without. For chronic affections of the liver, the chalybeate waters of Cheltenham are particularly efficacious.

Skin.—When inflammation attacks the covering of the body it is of two kinds, the erysipelatous and phlegmornous ; the former will be discussed under the title of Saint Anthony's Fire, and the latter we shall proceed to describe as follows. It is a circumscribed swelling, (affecting the skin and soft parts beneath,) of a bright red colour, attended with pain, and giving rise to the formation of matter. If the attack be severe or extensive, the person is seized with shivering and other symptoms of fever, the part affected begins to have its surface elevated, and becomes soft and whitish : this denotes the existence of matter.

Treatment.—Apply leeches near the part, or open a vein of the arm. Take the following opening medicine :

Take Calomel	1 grain ;
Compound Extract of Colocynth	4 grains ;

Make a pill, to be taken at bed time, and purge it off in the morning with Epsom salts. Let the following mixture be taken in the intervals :

Take Spirit of Mindererus	3 ounces ;
Saltpetre	1 drachm ;
Antimonial Wine	1 drachm ;
Camphor	5 ounces ;

Mix ; take a wine-glassfull every four hours.

As an external application, use the following lotion :

Take Extract of Goulard	½ drachm ;
Spirit of Wine	2 ounces ;
Water	6 ounces ;

Mix.

If the inflammation still proceeds and a softness and whiteness of the part ensues, then the treatment recommended for abscess must be adopted.

INFLAMMATORY SORE THROAT OR QUINSY.

Symptoms.—Difficulty of swallowing and breathing ; redness and swelling of the tonsil glands in the throat ; dryness of the throat ; foulness of the tongue ; head-ache, fever, and sometimes delirium.

Treatment.—Bleed from the jugular vein or apply 20 leeches to the neck, below the ears ; give an emetic of antimonial wine, and next apply a blister around the throat. Purging is then to be effected by giving four or five grains of calomel, and after two hours work it off with twenty grains of jalap and half an ounce of Epsom salts. Promote perspiration by taking twenty drops of antimonial wine in a cup of warm gruel every three hours. Scarify the throat, and inhale the steam of hot vinegar. Let the following gargle be used very frequently :

Take Purified Nitre	2 drachms ;
Water	½ pint ;
Honey	1 ounce ;

Mix.

The common drink should be barley water acidulated with lemon juice, and a drachm of saltpetre dissolved in every pint.

If the disease proceeds to the formation of matter and of ulcers, then a little wine and broth may be allowed. For ulceration the following gargle is useful :

Take Infusion of Roses	½ pint ;
Tincture of Myrrh	½ ounce ;
Honey of Roses	1 ounce ;
Borax	2 drachms ;

Mix.

To abate the tumefaction, a gargle of horseradish tea may be used, or the following :

Take Decoction of Bark	½ pint ;
Alum	1 drachm ;

INSANITY.

The treatment of insanity is of two kinds, *corporeal* and *mental*. In the former the objects are, 1st, to lessen the excitement of the blood-vessels and nerves, when too great, by bleeding, purging, moderate diet, &c.; 2dly, to increase them when defective, by a generous diet, moderate allowance of wine, and by stimulating medicines, as æther, ammonia, bark, myrrh and other tonics, by cold bathing, friction, and exercise. The *mental* treatment is directed to the infliction of punishment and privation, or the granting of indulgence and reward; to impress awe; to excite a conviction of the exercise of power; to inspire confidence; to humour false notions; to counteract capricious resolutions; to induce a reasonable train of ideas; but above all, to act with feeling and humanity.

ITCH.

Character.—Pimples about the joints, chiefly the wrists, hams, bend of the arms, the waist, and between the fingers: these pimples are at first coming, hard, but afterwards become watery; intolerable itching, especially when warm.

Treatment.—The following different preparations are all successful:

Take Sulphur	1 ounce,
Hog's Lard	3 ounces;

Mix; or,

Take Salt of Tartar	½ ounce;
Rose Water	1 ounce;
Red Precipitate	1 ounce;
Oil of Bergamot	½ ounce;
Sulphur and Lard, of each	9 ounces;

Mix; or,

Take Oil of Vitriol	1 drachm;
Hog's Lard	3 ounces;

Mix; or,

Take White Precipitate	1 drachm;
Hog's Lard	1½ ounce;

Mix; or,

Take Sal Ammoniac	2 drachms;
Nitre, powdered	1 ounce;
Oxymuriate of Quicksilver	1 drachm;
Boiling Water	½ pint;

Dissolve and strain.

The bowels should be kept open during the cure, either by an occasional purge, or by taking, two or three times a day, a tea-spoonfull of sulphur.

JAUNDICE.

The cause of this disorder is an obstruction to the flow of the bile into the bowels, and consequently its absorption into the blood.

Symptoms.—Yellowness of the skin, first at the roots of the nails and in the white of the eyes, urine thick, and of a deep yellowish brown colour, bowels costive, stools clay coloured, bitter taste in the mouth, languor, and generally impaired appetite.

Treatment.—If there is pain below the ribs on the right side, take blood from the arm by cupping on the part. If there be acute pain near the pit of the stomach, shooting through between the shoulders, the spasm must be assuaged by twenty drops or more of laudanum. A large blister may be put upon the right side, or a piece of tartar emetic ointment rubbed over it twice a day till a crop of pimples appear. To relax the bile passages and dislodge the obstructing causes, whether it be mucus, hardened bile, or gall stones, use the following medicines :

Take Calomel	18 grains ;
Antimonial Powder	1 drachm ;
Opium, in powder	6 grains ;
Extract of Hemlock	½ drachm ;

Mix, and divide into twenty-four pills ; take two pills every four hours.

The person should go into the warm bath every day, and an emetic of twenty grains of Ipecacuanha be taken every other day. The bowels must be kept open by the following :

Infuse two drachms of grated rhubarb in a pint of boiling water for two hours, then strain, and add two drachms of cream of tartar, and half an ounce of tincture of jalap. Take a quarter of this mixture at a dose, and repeat it, if necessary, so as to give two motions daily.

If there be nausea and vomiting, the effervescing draught, with four or five drops of laudanum, may be taken every five hours till it subsides ; and if the pain be very urgent, with tenderness on pressure, or attended with fever, the bleeding may be repeated, and hot fomentations applied to the pit of the stomach. The drink of the patient should be soda water, and the diet soft.

A continuation of the above means is the plan by which a recent attack of jaundice may be removed ; if the disease has been of long standing, the treatment to be as follows :

Take Blue Pill	1 scruple ;
Extract of Hemlock	1 drachm ;

Mix, and divide into 24 pills ; take three pills every night and morning : or,

Take Calomel	½ drachm ;
Powdered Rhubarb	1 drachm ;
Soap (Castile)	2 drachms ;
Oil of Juniper	10 drops ;

Mix, and divide into 50 pills. Take four pills every night and morning.

The following mixture to be taken with either of the preceding pills :

Take Infusion of Gentian, compound	½ pint ;
Subcarbonate of Soda	2 drachms ;
Tincture of Columba	6 drachms ;

Mix, and take a wine-glassful three times a day.

Horse exercise should be used, electricity tried, the kidnies excited by drinking parsley root tea, and the Cheltenham waters taken.

Jaundice in infants should be treated with an emetic of ipecacuanha wine, and the next day a grain of calomel, with five grains of rhubarb ; these medicines to be continued alternately every day, using frictions to the belly, and the warm bath, until the disorder be removed.

LEPROSY.

This disease consists in an eruption of copper-coloured spots upon the body ; but not being a disorder that occurs in England, it is unnecessary to go into a detail either of its symptoms or treatment.

LOCKED JAW OR TRISMUS.

Locked jaw is merely *one* of the symptoms of Tetanus, which is a violent spasmodic affection of the muscles, especially of the neck and the trunk of the body. In warm climates it arises from a variety of natural causes, but in England it is caused only by punctures, wounds, surgical operations, and bad fractures of the limbs.

The treatment of locked jaw is at present by no means satisfactory ; and all that can be urged in this place on the subject is, to recommend large and repeated doses of laudanum, and to salivate the patient as speedily as possible, by rubbing in considerable quantities of mercurial ointment. A cure has lately been reported, as effected by acupuncturation.

MEASLES.

Symptoms.—Measles begin with chilliness, shiverings, pains in the head, back and loins, thirst, redness of the face and eyes, swelling of the eyelids, the eyes are watery and hot, the stomach nauseated, the breathing quick, there is a dry cough, hoarseness, frequent sneezing, and discharge from the nose. The pulse is quick and full, there is a sense of tightness over the chest, and fever ; and sometimes delirium or stupor. About the fourth day small red spots, resembling flea bites, appear in clusters about the face, neck and breast, and successively on the lower parts of the body, running together into large patches ; these spots are not visibly elevated above the surface of the skin, but if touched gently they may be felt to be elevated into little pimples. The cough, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, discharge from the eyes and nostrils, and fever increases, and on the sixth day, or the second or third from the time of the eruption, the spots lose their bright redness, and acquire a brownish hue ; and in three days more they begin to disappear, first on the breast, and leave a dry mealy scurf upon the skin.

Treatment.—If the complaint be mild, it will be necessary merely to keep the child from exposure to cold or heat, from heating liquors and solid animal food, and to preserve the bowels open. But if the symp-

toms are urgent, the fever running high, the cough severe, the breathing oppressed, and the pulse increased, a tea-cupful of blood should be taken from the arm; or leeches, or cupping-glasses, applied to the chest, and a blister to be afterwards put on, or laid between the shoulders; the bowels opened by the following medicine:

Take Epsom Salts	1 drachm;
Manna	2 drachms;
Infusion of Senna	1 ounce;

Mix, for a draught.

The cough and fever to be moderated by the following mixture:

Take Almond Mixture	3 ounces;
Antimonial Wine	1 drachm;
Powdered Gum Arabic	2 drachms;
Oxymel	1 ounce;
Laudanum	10 drops;

Mix. Take a table-spoonful every two hours. The air of the room to be kept cool; the diet to consist entirely of vegetables and fruit, and the drink to be lemonade or apple water.

If, notwithstanding these means, the severity of the disease increases, bleeding should be again resorted to, either by the lancet, by leeches, or by cupping, and the fox-glove administered as follows:

Take Tincture of Digitalis	30 drops;
Antimonial Wine	25 drops;
Spirit of Mindererus	1½ ounce;
Syrup of White Poppies	½ ounce;
Water	3 ounces;

Make a mixture, of which the child is to take a table-spoonful every four hours.

If purging arises and becomes excessive, it must be checked by *bleeding only.*

When the eruption suddenly strikes in, or recedes too early, the warm bath must be used, blisters applied to the legs, a little wine and water given, and the following medicine administered:

Take Antimonial Powder, and Camphor, of each	2 grains;
Subcarbonate of Ammonia	3 grains;

Mix for a powder; give the child one of these powders every four hours, until the danger is passed.

When the eruption has disappeared at its proper time, the child should take a dose of Epsom salts and infusion of senna, which should be repeated every morning. This prevents the bad effects of the disorder upon the eyes and the lungs.

When measles assume the putrid or typhus type, they must be treated as recommended for those disorders.

In some cases, the measles leave the lungs in such a state of engorgement, that the child, after days of laboured breathing, dies exhausted; in this case, give the powder recommended above; substituting one grain of Ipecacuanha for the antimonial powder.

MESENTERIC DISEASE.

When the glands of the bowels (called the mesenteric glands) are diseased, the child suffers pain in the belly, the eyes become glassy and sunken, the nose sharpened, the face pale, the lips often tumefied, and the belly enlarged. The bowels either costive or relaxed, but generally the latter: and though the appetite commonly remains good, often voracious even, yet the child rapidly emaciates. As the disease goes on, the child becomes peevish and fretful, the skin hot and dry, the tongue white, the motions pasty, or frothy and offensive, and towards evening fever comes on, which abates a little in the morning. It attacks children from a few months old to ten or twelve, and is a very formidable disorder. It is very apt to occur in infants after weaning.

Treatment.—A grain of calomel should be given every night; and if the bowels are relaxed two or three grains of Dover's powder twice a day; or a glyster, composed of a tea-cupful of starch jelly, with fifteen or twenty drops of laudanum; the child should be put into the warm bath, every second or third day, and the belly rubbed with opodeldoc night and morning. If a little opium be dissolved in the embrocation, it will assist in checking the purging.

On the other hand, if the child be costive, the bowels should be opened by three grains of colomel, and six of rhubarb (or ten or twelve grains, if the patient be of an age to require it,) as often as is necessary; or the following powder may be given, to open the bowels, and, at the same time, recruit the strength:

Take Sal Polychrest	1 Scruple;
Powdered Columba	½ drachm;
Powdered Rhubarb	10 grains;

Mix; and divide into six papers. Take one powder, three times a day, in a little wormwood tea, continuing the use of the calomel at night.

But there is nothing so necessary as pure air; the child, if inhabiting a city should be removed into the country; if it has been recently weaned, it should be put to the breast again. The diet, in all cases, should consist of *new* milk, good stale bread, and animal broths. If the enlargement of the belly does not readily subside, the quicksilver liniment of the shops may be rubbed over the belly twice a day.

MILIARY FEVER.

Symptoms.—Fever, with an eruption of very small spots, like millet seeds, over the whole of the body; the perspiration is sour, and of a rank smell; and there is great depression of spirits and strength. Although this fever attacks both sexes, it is lying-in women that are principally affected with it, and it is supposed to arise from external heat.

Treatment.—The patient should be lightly covered, the chamber kept cool, all liquids taken should be cold, and the bowels kept moving by small doses of Epsom salts. The strength must be supported by wine, and the use of decoction of bark, with elixir of vitriol; and if there be sickness, a wine-glassful of camphor julep, with a tea-spoonful of tincture of snake root, three or four times a day. If delirium comes on, apply blisters to

the legs, put them into hot water, and administer a tea-spoonful of harts-horn in camphor julep every five hours.

MORTIFICATION.

Mortification or gangrene is the consequence of previous inflammation, and consists in the death of the part. The appearance is too well known to need description.

Treatment.—As soon as this effect is threatened, by the part assuming a black or livid hue, a poultice should be applied, made with linseed meal and stale beer grounds; the constitution must be supported, by giving ten grains of subcarbonate of ammonia, with twenty drops of laudanum, in a wine-glassful of camphor julep, every five or six hours; or the ammonia may be combined with an equal quantity of musk, and made into a bolus, the laudanum and camphor being taken after it. When the beer grounds fail in correcting the state of the mortification, the poultice should be made with port wine. The part may also be bathed twice a day, with hot spirit of turpentine. When the mortification has stopped, the following application is very useful:

Take Conserve of Roses	1 ounce;
Honey of Roses, Laudanum, and Extract of Goulard, of each	2 drachms;

Mix.

As soon as the dead part begins to loosen, the following lotion should be applied:

Take Nitric Acid	50 drops;
Water	1 pint;

Mix.

The patient's diet must be liberal, and wine must be allowed him. Bark, which was formerly considered as the sheet anchor, is now abandoned; but Sir Astley Cooper suggests, that the use of the sulphate of quinine, (as advised for Ague, p. 16,) might be of great service.

Mortification of the toes of old persons is of a peculiar nature. The first appearance is redness, in a few days the skin peels off, and a discoloured chocolate-looking fluid oozes out. Red lines are now seen running from the part up the foot and leg, and the glands in the groin become inflamed and enlarged. Then the toes turn black, and the gangrene seizes the foot and extends up the leg, but seldom reaches the thigh. The person is feverish and his cheeks flushed. The treatment should be a port wine poultice; and the medicines of ammonia, musk, opium and camphor, as advised for other cases of mortification; but it is generally fatal.

MUMPS.

Chiefly attacks children, and is very contagious. It is a swelling of the glands of the neck, in some instances confined to one side, but most commonly attacks both. The disease comes on with lassitude, restlessness, chills, and slight fever; stiffness and pain about the lower jaw; the

glands then begin to enlarge, and continue to increase till the fourth day, and then decline, and in a few days more it goes entirely off. If the swelling subsides suddenly, more fever ensues; and the disease attacks the breast of females, and the testicles of males. The tumours in the neck, in some instances, but very rarely, proceed to the formation of matter, and cases have occured where they have burst inwardly, and suffocated the patient.

Treatment.—In general, the disease is so slight that no medicine is required, but where the symptoms are severe, the parts should be kept warm and covered with a blister. The bowels opened by a little salts and senna; and if the fever runs high, a little blood may be taken from the arm, and five or six grains of nitre, with five or six drops of antimonial wine, may be given every four hours. When the disease quits the neck and attacks the testicle or the breast, leeches must be applied to the newly attacked parts, cooling physic administered, and goulard water used as a lotion.

NETTLE RASH.

Symptoms.—A slight degree of fever either precedes or attends an eruption which resembles that produced by the stinging of nettles; dispersed over various parts of the body, and accompanied by a considerable degree of heat and itching.

Treatment.—It is a very mild disease, and merely requires the bowels to be opened, and nitre and antimonial wine administered, as recommended for Mumps; sometimes, however, it assumes a chronic form, lasting for months; in this case, five grains of Plummer's pill should be taken every night, and a wine-glassful of the infusion of Virginian snake root, with ten or fifteen drops of elixir of vitriol, two or three times a day. There is a slight kind of nettle rash that attacks infants, but requires no other treatment than the precaution of preventing exposure to cold.

NIGHTMARE.

Symptoms.—In slight degrees of this affection, the patient is awaked by a harrassing dream: but in the more severe cases, he is sensible during sleep (or in a state between sleeping and waking) of an oppression or weight about the chest. This sensation increases, he strives to move, or call out, but is unable to do either. At length the patient throws off his weight, starts, so as to awake himself, or merely changes his position, and falls to sleep again; but in the latter case, he is liable to a return of the paroxysm.

Treatment.—This complaint arises from indigestion; and therefore the means as advised for that complaint, p. 71, must be used; carefully avoiding all kinds of food, either indigestible or flatulent; intemperance, sedentary life, intense study, gloomy contemplations, late hours, and *heavy suppers*. Where the patient wakes disturbed and oppressed with feelings of nightmare upon him, he should take a little æther or brandy and water.

NOCTURNAL EMISSIONS.

Treatment.—Occasional cold applications to the parts; cold bathing; attention to the general health; a blister to the lower part of the back; a pill at bed time, composed of three grains of camphor, one grain of opium, and a quarter of a grain of emetic tartar. The mind should be allowed to dwell as little as possible on the subject likely to produce the effect; and marriage may be advised. The plan laid down under the head of *Impotency*, should be here followed. The Tonic Wine has had great success in this complaint.

OBSTRUCTION OF THE MENSES.

Under this head may be ranked three disorders—1. *Retention of the Menses*, or Green Sckness, (this has already been described at p. 65;) 2. *Suppressed Menstruation.* 3. *Irregular Menstruation.*

SUPPRESSED MENSTRUATION.—After menstruation has once commenced, if it does not continue to appear at the proper periods, it is denominated *suppressed* menstruation.

The injection advised for green sickness should be first tried; followed by the same means there recommended.

IRREGULAR MENSTRUATION.—If the menstrual period recurs oftener than from twenty-seven to thirty days, or returns after a longer time only, this state may be called *irregular*. If the constitution does not appear to suffer, nature should be left alone; but where the interference of art is called in, it should be employed to strengthen the general system and improve the health, without any direct means being employed in reference to the complaint itself.

PAINFUL MENSTRUATION.—Some females suffer, on the approach of the period of menstruation, severe pain in the back, loins, and bottom of the belly. To obviate this, the patient should take, a day or two previous to its expected approach, the following pill:

Take Sulphate of Iron	½ drachm;
Aloes	1 scruple;
Opium	3 grains;
Syrup a sufficient quantity to form a mass;	

To be divided into twelve pills; take one pill three times a day. The hip bath should be used, or the belly and loins fomented with hot water; and if the bowels are not open, the quantity of aloes in the above pill may be increased.

PALPITATION OF THE HEART.

This arises from hysterical and nervous disorders, and may be treated by the nervous medicines recommended for hysterics, at p. 69; but if it proceeds from an enlargement or disease of the heart itself, or of its vessels, which may be known by the difficulty of breathing, purple hue of the lips and cheeks, pain about the heart and over the chest, and cramp of the legs, then the disease is very formidable, and requires the aid of an experienced physician. In bilious constitutions, a table-spoonful of lemon juice will sometimes remove it.

PALSY.

Symptoms.—The motion of some part of the body greatly diminished, or entirely suspended, and the sense of feeling impared. It most frequently attacks the whole of one side, but sometimes the arm only, rarely the leg and thigh alone ; and often individual parts, as the tongue, occasioning stammering and loss of speech ; the bladder and lower bowel suffering the urine and stools to pass off involuntarily. It is most commonly the effect of apoplexy.

Treatment.—As the disease is produced by commpression of the brain or spinal marrow, this should be relieved by taking away blood, by cupping or leeches, from the head or back part of the neck, or by opening the temporal artery or jugular vein. A blister should be kept open in the neck, or an issue or a seaton. The bowels preserved open by taking a grain of calomel at night, and a table-spoonful or two of tincture of aloes in the morning. All these means should be continued as long as there is any pressure on the brain or spinal marrow ; during which time, the stimulating treatment usually adopted generally proves injurious. When, however, palsy remains after the cause has subsided, stimulants, both external and internal, are useful ; of these are mustard horseradish, garlic, bryony, leopard's bane, cayenne pepper, æther, hartshorn, electricity, galvanism, friction, blisters, &c. ; but the use of stimulants is at best doubtful ; the best general plan is to prevent overfulness of blood ; strengthen the digestion ; *keep the bowels open* ; use the shower bath, or apply cold water to the head ; wear an issue in the neck ; live upon a reduced and moderate quantity of healthy food ; drink no ale, porter, tea, or spirituous liquors ; avoid intoxication ; live in a pure air ; keep the extremities warm, and the mind tranquil ; observe good hours ; take regular exercise, or, if that be impracticable, have the body well rubbed ; use no stooping postures, and beware of all excesses.

PECTORAL ANGINA.

Symptoms.—An acute pain just above the pit of the stomach, (rather to the left side,) palpitation of the heart, quick difficult breathing, and a sense of suffocation, come on suddenly whilst the patient is walking, particularly up a hill, but subside upon his standing still. When the disease has been of long standing, it appears much more frequently, and does not subside so readily.

Treatment.—During the attack the patient should lie down ; a little blood may be taken from the arm ; thirty drops of æther and ten of laudanum, may be taken ; and the legs fomented with hot water. These are the palliatives ; to effect a cure, where there is a disease of the heart or its vessels, an issue should be made in each thigh, or a seaton on the chest, the bowels kept open, and the following medicine administered :

Take White Vitriol	15 grains ;
Extract of Hops	2 drachms ;

Mix ; and divide into thirty pills. Take two pills three times a day.

The directions given in the preceding article should be scrupulously observed in this disease, substituting the *warm* instead of the *shower* bath.

PILES.

Treatment.—Prevent Costiveness by taking the following :

Take Lenitive Electuary	2 ounces ;
Powdered Jalap	2 drachms ;
Nitre	1½ drachm ;

Mix ; take a tea-spoonful every morning, or as often as is requisite.

Relieve the pain and fulness by applying leeches to the part, and goulard water ; when the irritation of the part has been thus somewhat subdued, use the following soothing and astringent ointment :

Take Powdered Galls	2 drachms ;
Opium powdered	1 drachm ;
Sugar of Lead	½ drachm ;
White Wax	2 drachms ;
Sweet Oil	1 ounce ;

Melt the wax in the oil, and then stir in the other articles.

Hot port wine is an efficacious fomentation.

Where the piles have remained some time, occasioning much relaxation of the part, use the following injection :

Take Oak Bark bruised	1 ounce ;
Water	1½ pint ;

boil to one pint and strain, then add,

Alum	1 drachm.

In the bleeding piles do nothing but keep perfectly quiet, and use a cooling vegetable diet.

The treatment of internal piles requires the attendance of a surgeon.

Those afflicted with piles should prevent either costiveness or looseness, and avoid all opening medicine containing aloes.

POISONS.

The antidotes for the various poisons are as follow :

Arsenic —Give large draughts of linseed tea, as soon as vomiting has been procured by twenty or thirty grains of white vitriol. After the sickness is over, give castor oil, and drink largely of lime-water, or of milk.

Corrosive Sublimate.—Beat up the whites of fifteen eggs with a quart of cold water ; take a wine-glassful every two or three minutes, until sickness ensues ; flour and water, or soap and water, may be taken in a similar manner.

Deadly Nightshade.—Emetic of white vitriol; then a purgative of jalap, and drink plentifully of vinegar and water or lemon juice.

Foxglove.—Brandy and water and a blister to the stomach.

Fool's Parsley.—Emetic of white vitriol, a jalap purge, and plenty of linseed-tea.

Poisonous Mushrooms.—Emetic of three grains of tartar emetic, with a scruple of ipecacuanha; next a purge of castor oil, and lastly vinegar and water.

Hemlock.—Emetic of white vitriol, and then plenty of vinegar and water.

Henbane.—Emetic of white vitriol, and next vinegar and water in frequent draughts.

Laurel Water.—Brandy.

Lime.—Vinegar, lemon juice, or other acids.

Meadow Saffron.—Emetic of warm water, and then ten drops of laudanum every two or three hours.

Monkshood.—Emetic of white vitriol, and afterwards draughts of vinegar and water.

Spirits of Salts or Muriatic Acid.—Give soap and water, or large quantities of calcined magnesia, with plenty of linseed-tea.

Butter of Antimony.—Very large draughts of linseed-tea, to produce vomiting, and then thirty drops of laudanum to quiet the stomach.

Mussels.—Emetic of white vitriol; purge next with castor oil; take plenty of vinegar and water, and every now and then thirty drops of æther.

Nitre or Saltpetre.—Drink largely of milk, so as to produce sickness; give glysters of gruel repeatedly; lastly, brandy and water, with five or six drops of laudanum repeatedly.

Aqua Fortis, or Nitric Acid.—Large quantities of soap and water, or calcined magnesia in linseed-tea; drink either of these until sickness ensues.

Laudanum.—Emetic of white vitriol or of blue vitriol, forty grains of the former, or ten grains of the latter; after the stomach has been emptied, drink strong coffee, vinegar and water, a little brandy and water occasionally; and the person should be kept walking about as long as the propensity to sleep remains.

Oxalic Acid.—Give copious draughts of chalk and water, and produce vomiting by tickling the throat with a feather.

Sugar of Lead.—Give an ounce of castor oil in milk, drink plenty of linseed-tea, and throw up repeated glysters of water-gruel.

Oil of Vitriol.—Large draughts of milk with calcined magnesia, or soap, or salt of tartar, half an ounce of the latter to a pint of milk.

Emetic Tartar.—Drink large quantities of decoction of bark.

Tobacco.—Give three grains of tartar emetic to excite vomiting, and afterwards plenty of vinegar and water. If the patient be stupified, rouse him with brandy and æther.

Verdigris.—Give large draughts of sugar and water, until sickness is produced.

White Vitriol.—Drink freely of milk.

Though the mention of linseed-tea frequently occurs, any soft thick fluid will anwer the purposes; such as gruel, arrow-root, gum arabic, decoction of mallow roots or quince seeds; and, in all cases, the stom-

ach pump invented by Messrs. Scott and Jukes, should be resorted to if possible.

PREGNANCY.

The disorders of pregnancy are as follows :

1st. *Sickness and Vomiting.*—If these symptoms are moderate, nothing more is necessary than to keep the bowels open by a tea-spoonful of castor oil, if necessary, every morning ; but if they be severe, blood must be taken from the arm, or three or four leeches applied to the pit of the stomach ; a drachm of laudanum, mixed with a tea-cupful of thin starch, used as a glyster. The drink may be soda water, lemonade, saffron tea, camomile tea, &c. A wine-glassful of the infusion of Colomba, taken three or four times a day is an efficacious remedy.

2. *Heart-burn.*—Magnesia to be taken, or, if the bowels are too open, prepared chalk is used. *Vide* p. 67.

3. *Pain in the Stomach* requires 25 drops of laudanum with a tea-spoonful of æther in a glass of peppermint water, followed by a glyster of two ounces of Epsom salts in a pint of gruel, and an application of a mustard poultice to the pit of the stomach.

4. *Jaundice.*—If the pulse be full, bleed, apply fomentations to the pit of the stomach, and give the glyster recommended in the last paragraph ; and lessen the pain with a laudanum and starch glyster.

5. *Costiveness.*—To prevent this effect, one or more of the following pills may be taken at night :

Take Aloes	1 drachm ;
Gamboge	24 grains ;
Extract of Hemlock	2 scruples ;
Oil of Mint	10 drops ;

Divide into twenty-four pills.

6. *Purging.*—If it has continued many days, lose a little blood, and take the following mixture :

Take Confection of Japan Earth	1 drachm ;
Cinnamon Water	1 ounce ;
Rose Water	4 ounces ;

Mix. A table-spoonful to be taken four or five times a day.

7. *Cholic.*—A glyster of Epsom salts and gruel, and when it is come away, a glyster of laudanum and starch, as advised for pain in the stomach.

8. *Piles.*—Keep the bowels open with cream of tartar and sulphur, apply a leech to the part, and foment it afterwards with milk and water ; next, keep it cool with equal parts of vinegar and cream.

9. *Heat and pain in making Water.*—Lose a little blood, keep the bowels open with Epsom salts, and take five drops of laudanum in a table-spoonful of saline julep, every hour ; to relieve itching, apply a sponge with cold water. A frequency of making water is mitigated by lying down.

10. *Difficulty of making Water.*—The urine should be drawn off twice a day.

11. *Fever.*—Lose a little blood occasionally, keep the bowels open with Epsom salts, take a small glassful of the saline julep every hour during the evening.

12. *Fainting.*—The patient is to be laid down, the window opened, cold water sprinkled on the face, hartshorn held to the nose, and a few drops in a little water.

13. *Hysterics.*—The prtient is to be laid down, to take a tea-spoonful of the volatile tincture of valerian, and if the fit returns often, a little blood should be taken from the arm, and a tea-spoonful of tincture of castor, or tincture of asafœtida, to be given in camphor julep, three or four times a day.

14. *Palpitation.*—The patient must lie down, and a dose of tincture of valerian be taken in camphor julep, the bowels kept regular, and every thing that disagrees with the stomach avoided.

15. *Cough.*—Lose a little blood, keep the bowels open, suck a bit of gum arabic, and apply a Burgundy pitch plaster between the shoulders.

16. *Head-ache.*—Take a tea-spoonful of Epsom salts every morning, and let the diet be light and simple.

17. *Pain and Swelling of the Breasts.*—Rub them gently with oil, in which a little camphor is dissolved ; and defend them from cold and pressure. Should this not relieve, a warm bread and milk poultice should be applied, and a little blood taken away.

18. *Tooth-ache.*—The tooth ought not to be drawn, but a little blood may be taken from the arm.

19. *Pains* of the back, top of the thighs, hips, breast bone, and edge of the ribs ; often occur during pregnancy ; they require rest, rubbing with spirits of camphor and laudanum, and the loss of some blood, if they be severe and obstinate. Cramp in the legs requires friction with opodeldoc and laudanum.

20. *Starting of the Navel.*—Place several circular pieces of white sticking-plaster, (gradually increasing in width, from the size of a sixpence to that of the palm of the hand,) one upon the other ; lay it upon the part, and keep it on with a firm but easy bandage.

21. *Swelling of the Feet*—Requires no other treatment than gently opening medicine and moderate exercise. A roller is useful.

22. *Enlargement of the Veins of the Legs.*—Apply a linen roller from the toes to the knee, or wear laced stockings.

23. *Unusual Swelling of the Belly.*—This complaint is so serious that the advice of a medical man should be taken.

24. *Discharge of Water.*—Remain in bed, and take thirty drops of laudanum ; keep the bowels open with Epsom salts, and inject a little of the following astringent lotion frequently :

Take Alum	2 drachms ;
Water	1 pint ;

Mix.

25. *Discharge of Blood, or Flooding.*—Remain in bed until the discharge ceases ; take 20 drops of laudanum, and apply cold water to the part ; keep the room cool ; allow few bed clothes ; open the windows ; take cold drinks, and use light food, such as stewed apples, toasted

bread, &c. ; if faintness comes on, a little wine may be given, or a tea-spoonful of hartshorn with twenty drops of laudanum, and a warm flannel, or bottles of hot water applied to the feet. If the discharges be severe, and often repeated, nothing can save the patient and her offspring but immediate delivery.

26. *Convulsions.*—These have been treated of at p. 44.

27. *False Pains*—Are removed by keeping the bowels open, avoiding exertion, losing a little blood, taking a dose of laudanum, rubbing the part with opodeldoc containing a little opium. If the patient has worms, give a glyster of camomile flowers, with a large table-spoonful of salt.

28 *Shiverings.*—They are removed by taking 25 drops of laudanum in a glass of water-gruel.

29. *Longings.*—These should be gratified if possible.

30. *Restlessness and inability to Sleep.*—Bleeding in small quantities, and the use of Epsom salts to keep the bowels open.

PROLAPSE OF THE BOWELS.

The *falling down* of the body, as it is called, requires that the bowels should be kept open by glysters, and the strength of the constitution supported by bark and cold bathing. The part should be gently replaced with a soft napkin, and the following injection used :

Take Pounded Oak Bark, add Pounded Galls, of each	2 drachms ;
Water	½ pint ;

Boil to one half, and strain, then add—

Laudanum	10 drops ;

Mix.

PROLAPSE OF THE WOMB.

Fill up the passage with lint dipped in the following :

Take Oak Bark	1 ounce ;
Vinegar	1 pint ;

Boil for ten minutes and strain ; secure it by a T bandage. In some cases an instrument called a Pessary is necessary.

PROFUSE MENSTRUATION.

The patient should go to bed, be kept lightly covered ; cold water applied to the back and the belly ; the food to consist of panado, dried biscuits, stewed apples, oranges, currants, gooseberries, grapes, and other ripe fruits, and the drink should be cold lemonade. If the discharge becomes violent, and the patient faint and exhausted, 50 or 60 drops of laudanum should be given with a little hartshorn in a glass of cinnamon water.

To prevent a succession of the discharge, the patient should be bled, if she be full of blood ; she should keep the bowels open by Cheltenham

salts, use moderate exercise, abridge the quantity of sleep, live upon vegetable food, bathe the head and loins frequently with cold water, avoid all stimulants, taking occasionally a gentle emetic, and use the alum injection recommended at p. 91.

PUERPERAL OR CHILD-BED DISORDERS.

1. *After Pains.*—The treatment is seen at p. 13.

2. *Trembling and Fainting.*—Take 50 drops of laudanum in a little wine or peppermint water, or a few drops of oil of cinnamon on a lump of sugar. If the faintings be very alarming, hot cloths must be applied to the stomach, hands, and feet ; some wine poured into the mouth ; the patient's head to be laid low ; and if there be much discharge the belly should be pressed firmly with the hand.

3. *Flooding after Delivery.*—Apply cloths wet with cold water, open the windows, take off part of the bed clothes, and give 50 drops of laudanum, and if the weakness increases, add a little wine or brandy. Inject cold water, or vinegar and water, with Reid's patient syringe, if at hand ; if not, the common pipe and bladder used for glysters, and apply the other means recommended for fainting in the preceding article.

4. *Cholic Pains.*—Throw up the carminative glyster advised at p. 38 ; rub the belly with opodeldoc with laudanum, and take two table-spoonfuls of castor oil in a glass of mint water. If there be any difficulty of making water, apply hot fomentations to the belly.

5. *Bearing Down.*—The patient must not sit up ; her bowels must be kept open by Epsom salts, and her diet should be strengthening. If it remains a length of time, a broad bandage should be worn round the bottom of the belly, and the alum injection, recommended at p. 91, should be used three or four times a day. Griffith's mixture may be taken twice a day.

6. *Stoppage of the Discharge.*—If this occur suddenly, or too soon, a glyster should be administered, and the following mixture given :

Take Spirit of Mindererus	2 ounces ;
Camphor Julep	4 ounces ;
Antimonial Wine	1 drachm ;

Mix ; take three table-spoonfuls every four hours.
Drink plentifully of warm liquids, keep the bowels open by castor oil, and promote perspiration.

7. *Offensive Discharge.*—Wash the passage with warm water, by means of a syringe, frequently ; take a little Epsom salts, and pay great attention to cleanliness.

7. *Excessive Perspiration.*—Keep the bowels open with Cheltenham salts or Epsom salts ; use a nourishing diet, and take twenty drops of elixir of vitriol in a glass of camphor julep three times a day.

9. *Swelled Leg.*—Begins about ten days after delivery, sometimes later, with fever, pain in the back, stiffness about the groin ; the leg and thigh painful and cold, but soon becoming swelled and hot, and the pain abates, but the disease often proves very tedious.

Treatment.—Apply twelve leeches to the groin, and afterward cloths

dipped in hot vinegar, containing sugar of lead, dissolved in the proportion of a drachm to a pint. Open the bowels with cream of tartar, foment the leg with the hot poppyhead decoction, and rub it with opodeldoc with laudanum. Continue this treatment as long as the acute stage lasts, and then to strengthen it and reduce it to its natural size, rub the limb with the flesh brush, put on a bandage from the toes to the groin, and live upon a nourishing diet.

10. *Delirium*—Shave the head and apply a blister, open the bnwels with Epsom salts, take a glass of the saline julep every four hours, with a pill of three grains of camphor.

11. *Inflammation of the Brain.*—The symptoms and treatment correspondent with the description given at p. 75.

12. *Apoplexy.*—It is generally fatal, but the treatment may be as directed at p. 18.

13. *Looseness.*—Administer the common glyster, and after it has come away, throw up two drachms of laudanum with a tea-cupful of thin starch ; put a bandage firmly round the belly, and take the mixture recommended at p. 96.

14. *Costiveness* —To be prevented either by the common domestic glyster ; or by taking a table-spoonful of castor oil, or three drachms of Epsom salts, with two drachms of manna in a little peppermint-water, and repeating it three or four hours afterwards, if necessary.

15. *Milk Fever.*—This commences with cold shivering succeeded by heat, about the third day, when the breasts become full, hard, and painful. The treatment consists in giving warm gruel or lemonade, openning the bowels freely with Epsom salts, and administering ten grains of nitre, with four or five of antimonial powder every four hours. This fever is to be avoided by putting the child to the breast soon after delivery, and if the milk forms faster than the infant can remove it, the breast should be drawn three or four times a day. If the mother does not suckle her infant, she should live on a very spare diet, drink but little, keep the bowels loose by taking a tea-spoonful of Epsom salts twice or three times daily, have the breasts gently rubbed with warm sweet oil and a little brandy, and if they are hard and painful, fomented with vinegar and water.

16. *Inflammation of the Breasts.*—The pain, hardness, and knotty swelling, is best relieved by the following plan. Let the breasts be emptied, as far as it can be done without much pain, two or three times a day, then gently rubbed with warm sweet oil, and lastly a warm poultice made by dissolving a drachm of sugar of lead in a pint of water, and thickening it with crumbs of bread, If the inflammation be violent, the brests being red and very painful, instead of a poultice, leeches must be applied, and the parts kept covered by a piece of folded linen wetted in the following lotion :

Take Spirit of Mindererus, Spirit of Wine, and Water, of each 2 ounces ;

Mix. The bowels must be freely opened by Epsom salts, and the following mixture taken :

Take Nitre	1 drachm ;
Antimonial Wine	1 drachm ;
Syrup of White Poppies	1 ounce ;
Water	5 ounces ;

Mix ; take three table-spoonfuls every four hours. If matter forms, the abscess must be opened, and treated by poultices and hot fomentations.

17. *Sore Nipples.*—Use a cow's teat, and keep the nipples cool with a lotion of fifteen grains of white vitriol in four ounces of rose-water ; or of alum, instead of vitriol ; or with port wine, or brandy and water, or goulard water, or Hollands gin, or a mixture of equal parts of cream and extract of goulard. The nipples may also be sprinkled with a powder composed of half an ounce of gum arabic and five grains of alum, or with tutty powder, or with oxide of bismuth, or oxide of zinc. Or the nipples may be dressed with a little honey thickened with flour, and containing a little powdered borax.

It is necessary to remark, that the applications require frequent change and the nipples should be washed whenever the child is about to be placed to the breasts.

18. *Inflammation of the Womb.*—Bleeding in small quantities, and frequently repeated ; give a drachm of Epsom salts with fifteen drops of antimonial wine every two hours, and apply cold wet cloths constantly over the whole of the belly. If the pain and tenderness remain unsubdued, bleeding must be employed again, or thirty or forty leeches applied to the part.

19. *Inflammation of the Bowels.*—To be treated as directed at p. 76.

20. *Miliary Fever.*—For the treatment refer to p. 83.

21. *Puerperal Fever.*—This is the most dangerous disease that attacks lying-in women ; the symptoms are, great tenderness and constant pain of the belly, short breathing, pain in the forehead, wildness of the eyes, anxiety of face attended with a peculiar expression of countenance, great weakness, suppression or lessening of the discharge, emptiness of the breasts, and an unnatural smell in the evacuations. The disease comes on sometimes a few hours after delivery, but generally two or three days, and sometimes a week ; the danger is greater as it comes on earlier.

Treatment.—Take blood from the arm as soon as the disease shows itself, or apply twenty leeches to the belly if the pain is not mitigated in six hours. Give five grains of calomel with twenty grains of jalap, and administer a small tea-spoonful of Epsom salts every hour afterwards, until the bowels are thoroughly opened ; to assist which a glyster may be given, and repeated, if necessary. When free evacuations have been produced, give five grains of Dover's powder, in a pill, with the effervescing draught every four hour. If the pain be severe, although the bowels have been freely opened, give ten drops of laudanum with the above, and at bed-time, fifty drops may be administered. If there is vomiting, a drachm of Rochelle salts, with three or four drops of laudanum, should be taken in the effervescing draught every hour. If purging be obstinate, give the chalk mixture, with ten drops of laudanum at each dose.

The treatment above advised must be pursued daily, until the disease is removed ; keeping the bowels freely opened by purgatives, and lessening the pain by opiates. When the patient is convalescent, she may

take bark, wine, and a nourishing diet. The disease is highly contagious, and may be carried in the clothes of persons from one lying-in woman to another; pregnant females likewise will receive the infection, producing miscarriage, and oftentimes death.

22. *Convulsions.*—These have already been spoken of at p. 44.

23. *Madness.*—Apply leeches to the temples, open the bowels with calomel and jalap, and allay irritation by giving a pill composed of three grains of camphor, and four grains of extract of henbane, every four hours, washing them down with thirty drops of æther in a little cinnamon-water.

PURGING.

Great difficulty arises to non-medical persons in distinguishing the real cause of this disorder, and therefore the treatment here recommended is such as may safely be used in most attacks of this disorder; first give in the evening an emetic of twenty grains of powdered ipecacuanha; the next morning twenty-five or thirty grains of rhubarb in a draught of cinnamon water may be taken, and at bed-time twelve grains of Dover's powder. If this does not remove the complaint, take the following:

Take Chalk Julep	½ pint;
Compound Tincture of Cinnamon	½ ounce;
Laudanum	½ drachm;

Mix, and take a wine-glassful after every relaxed motion.

A glyster may be also injected, composed of two drachms of laudanum with a tea-cupful of thin starch.

The feet should be put into hot water, the body preserved warm by proper clothing, and the diet should be soft and nutritious, as bread and milk, arrow root, sago, rice, batter or bread pudding, custards, beef or mutton broth, gruel, &c. Meat, fruits, vegetables, pastries, malt liquors, acid drinks, &c. must be avoided: the fluids proper for drinking are barley water, toast and water, tea and coffee, decoction of Iceland moss, of calcined hartshorn, of mallow roots, of linseed, of gum arabic, or of quince seeds.

When the disease resists these means, or has been of long standing, astringents must be resorted to:

Take Tormentil Root (bruised,) and	
Common Bistort, of each	6 drachms;
Water	3 pints;

boil to a quart, and strain: a wine-glassful to be taken four times a day; one of the following boluses to be added to each dose, if necessary:

Take Alum, powdered	10 grains;
Extract of Logwood	½ drachm;

Mix. The following tonic astringent medicine is also useful:

Take Pomegranate Bark	½ ounce;
Boiling Water	1 pint;

infuse in a covered vessel for two hours, then strain and add

Tincture of Gum Kino	1 ounce ;

Mix ; take a wine-glassful three or four times a day.

The warm bath should be frequently used, and all the cautions before mentioned with regard to diet, strictly attended to.

The purging of children, if arising from teething, should not be checked, except very immoderate, when the following may be given :

Take Powdered Rhubarb	½ drachm ;
Calcined Magnesia	1 drachm ;
Dill Water	4 ounces ;
Sal Volatile, and Laudanum, of each	½ drachm ;

Mix ; take a desert-spoonful after every motion. The purging of children brought up by hand should be treated with the above ; the milk used should be boiled and the bread toasted. Green, sour smelling stools, which generally arise in childen from disordered digestion, should be corrected by first giving a smart dose of rhubarb and magnesia, and afterwards the following :

Take Prepared Chalk	4 grains ;
Calomel	½ grain ;

Mix ; to be taken every night and morning.

When a purging of slimy, frothy matter, sometimes tinged with blood, ensues, and the child becomes thin and emaciated, an emic of ipecacuanha should be given, and the above powders administered. Thirty drops of laudanum in thin starch should be used as a glyster every day ; the warm bath used ; diet of beef broth, boiled milk, with calf-foot jelly disolved ; wine whey, &c. ; change of air sometimes removes the disorder.

PUTRID OR MALIGNANT FEVER.

Symptoms.—Languor, lowness of spirits, weariness, debility, and soreness, are the earliest symptoms ; then succeed chillness, burning heat, quick breathing, sickness, sometimes vomiting of bile, distressing headache, noise in the ears, throbbing of the temples, eyes sunk and dull, countenance sallow or reddish, restlessness, delirium, tongue foul, often brown or black, blackness and incrustation of the teeth and lips, urine scanty, strong, and deeply coloured, stools dark and offensive, often purple spots on various parts of the body.

Is this disease contagious ?—The fever is not in itself contagious, but is capable of producing infection under certain circumstances : if the precautions given, under the article " Contagion," (p. 43,) were observed, or could be enforced, no instance, perhaps, would be known of one person becoming infected by another in this disorder ; but where a patient with putrid fever lies confined in a small unventilated room, crowded by other inmates who are breathing the air contaminated by the noxious exhalations from the patient's breath, body, and evacuations, and themselves unhealthy from improper food and a want of cleanliness, no wonder that the disease spreads and attacks whole families and neighbourhoods,

as is but too often witnessed in the wretched garrets and cellars of Giles,' and some other parishes of Westminster and London.

Treatment.—In the first twenty-four hours after the attack, bleeding is decidedly useful, but after this time, great caution is necessary in resorting to it. The first medicine given should be twenty grains of ipecacuanha, to produce vomiting, and after its operation is over, a purgative of five grains of calomel, with ten grains of the compound extract of colocynth made into pills, and should it not operate in three or four hours, a wine-glassful of senna tea may be taken to hasten it, and the common house glyster administered. The head is next to be shaved and kept cool by being covered with a napkin dipped in cold vinegar and water. In the evening, when the fever is usually at its height, the patient should be sponged over the whole of the body with vinegar and water, or he should be seated in a tub, and two or three pailfuls of cold water poured over the head; or it may be done at any time of the day when the patient is neither cold nor sweating, and should be repeated daily.

Perspiration may be encouraged by giving a grain of calomel, three grains of antimonial powder, and five grains of confection of opium, made into a pill every three hours. The patient should be covered very lightly, and his diet should consist simply of gruel, panado, arrow-root, custard, veal broth, riced milk, pudding, vegetables, and fruit; the drink, barley water, lemonade, cider, apple tea, toast and water, and other simple liquids.

This is the plan necessary during the first week or ten days; which having elapsed, the patient must be supported by wine or beer; but the former should not be given in large quantities, but half a glass should be mixed with water, or made into negus, or added to soda water and administered every hour or two; the cold affusion to be continued, the bowels opened by the calomel and colocynth pills, and the following medicine given:

Take Angelica Root	1 ounce;
Water	3 pints;

boil to a quart, and strain; then add—

Muriatic Acid	6 drachms;
Laudanum	2 drachms;

Mix; a pint to be taken daily in the quantity of a wine-glassful at a time. A decoction of the common avens may be substituted for the above; or should neither of these roots be procurable, an infusion of cascarilla or columba may be used instead, and when the disorder begins to decline, a decoction of bark may be substituted; but the latter must not be given while the tongue is dry and hard.

During the disease, if pain or tenderness of any part arises; leeches and blisters should be applied, whether to the temples, the chest, the side, the pit of the stomach, or the belly. If purging ensues, that does not appear to assist in bringing the disorder to a crisis, it should be checked by the following:

Take Decoction of Tormentil and Bistort, described in the article on purging	1 pint ;
Tincture of Kino	½ ounce ;
Laudanum	1 drachm ;

Mix; a wine-glassful to be taken every four hours.

To procure sleep and quiet at night, take two table-spoonfuls of Mindererus's spirit, thirty drops of laudanum, the same quantity of antimonial wine, and a wine-glassful of camphor julep.

For ulcers in the mouth and throat, use the following gargle :

Take Bugle Leaves	1 ounce ;
Boiling Water	1 pint ;

let them stand till cold, and add—

Borax	2 drachms ;
Honey of Roses	2 ounces ;

Mix ; or a mixture of an ounce of alum to a pint of water, sweetened with honey, forms a good gargle.

For moistening and cooling the mouth and throat, and thereby lessening the progress of ulceration, a very efficacious remedy is a syrup made by boiling a pint of the juice of barberries with a pound and a half of loaf sugar ; it may be put into the mouth alone, or mixed with water.

PUTRID OR MALIGNANT SORE THROAT.

This disorder being merely one of the symptoms of scarlet fever, will be treated of under the latter head.

RASHES, OR CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS OF CHILDREN.

1. *Yellow Gum.*—This is merely a species of jaundice, the treatment of which has been considered at p. 81.

2. *Red Gum*—Consists of a number of small red elevated spots appearing soon after birth. and scattered over the body, and sometimes on the face and the feet, on the latter of which they are sometimes very large, bearing quite a head of clear fluid, and very red for some space on the skin around them, so as to give almost the appearance of measles.

Treatment.—Medicine is unnecessary, except the eruption suddenly disappears and the child denotes pain or spasms, when an emetic of two or three grains of ipecacuanha may be given, afterwards a little rhubarb and magnesia to open the bowels, and the child should be put into warm water.

3. *White Gum.*—This is an eruption of *white*, hard, and elevated spots, resembling the itch, and sometimes, if rubbed or scratched, a clear water oozes out, but not always.

Treatment.—Frequent washing with soap and water, and touching the parts three times a day with a little lemon juice.

4. *Tooth-rash.*—Small red spots, set so close on the extremities as to resemble patches, but on the body they are larger and distinct like measles.

Treatment.—Rhubarb and magnesia occasionally.

5. *Galling.*—This has been considered under the article Excoriations, p. 58.

6. *Milk Blotches.*—These are eruptions, red at the top, containing matter like honey, sometimes large and distinct, at others running into patches, becoming covered with yellowish-brown scabs, appearing on the forehead and face.

Treatment.—The disease is owing to a full diet, which must therefore be reduced; and if the child be at the breat, the nurse must lessen hers. One grain of calomel and three of jalap may be given every third day, and the eruption bathed with lime-water frequently.

7. *Syphlitic Eruptions.*—Very soon after birth, copper coloured blotches appear, which end in ulcers and scabs; the mouth and throat become ulcerated; the gums turn purple, and discharge an offensive matter; the voice hoarse; the fundament sore and chapped; the eyes inflamed, and the child emaciated, with the countenance of an old man, or rather of an ape.

Treatment.—The child must either have been infected by the nurse, or one of its parents could not have been in a proper state of health; let it be taken to a judicious surgeon, as a course of mercury can alone save its life.

8. *Erysipelas.*—See article "St. Anthony's Fire."

9. *Blisters.*—These affect sickly children, and are symptoms of debility and fever. They should be opened with a needle, and the child's strength supported by a nourishing diet; but few recover.

10. *Boils.*—Pursue the treatment advised at p. 27, and improve the state of the constitution by diet, good air, and decoction of bark.

11. *Itch.*—Infants with this disease may be treated with any of the applications advised at p. 79.

12. *Roseola* is an eruptive disease somewhat resembling measles or scarlet fever, but is without sneezing, cough, watery eye, sore throat or fever; the child is, however, sometimes seized with convulsions, drowsiness, and even delirium; but these soon yield to an opening glyster, the warm bath and a purgative, composed of three grains of calomel with four or five of rhubarb. It is, however, in general, so harmless a disease, that no medicine is necessary.

13. *Skin-bound.*—The symptoms of this are, that the skin becomes more tight than usual, particularly about the mouth and neck; then hard, shining, and of a yellow waxy appearance, and cannot be pinched up between the finger and thumb; the joints become stiff, and the child is dull, oppressed, and moaning.

Treatment.—Medicines most frequently fail; but calomel may be tried in the dose of a grain every night and morning.

REMITTENT FEVER.

This fever arises from the same causes as Ague, to which it bears a close resemblance, except in this, that though the fever abates, it does not go off entirely before a fresh attack ensues, so that the patient is *never without some degree of fever.*

Treatment.—First give an emetic of ten grains of ipecacuanha powder,

with a grain of emetic tartar ; and next, three grains of calomel, to be worked off with a wine-glassful of infusion of senna, and one drachm of soluble tartar. If there be much sickness, give the effervescing draught, with five drops of laudanum every three or four hours, and apply a blister to the pit of the stomach. The patient should keep himself quiet ; avoid light, noise, motion, and heat ; he should drink often of lemonade, apple tea, imperial, or any cold simple liquid ; if he has much head ache, the head should be shaved, and cold water applied with a napkin ; his feet also, should be occasionally put into warm water. Should this not reduce the head-ache, cupping glasses should be applied to the back of the neck or leeches to the temple ; and should pain attack any other internal part, leeches and cupping should be immediately resorted to. In keeping down inflammatory action, by leeches and cupping ; in keeping the bowels open, by the purgative before recommended ; in abating sickness, by the effervescing draught and laudanum ; in lessening irritation of the brain, by cold applications to the head, and warmth to the feet ; and in allaying the violence of fever, by adopting the diet and regimen above recommended ; consists the means of conducting this fever, until it is so far subdued as to leave the patient intervals between the subsiding of one paroxysm and the commencement of another ; when tonics (particularly bark) become the appropriate remedy ; bark may be taken under the same regulations as advised in the treatment of ague (p. 14 ;) but care must be used that it be not administered while the fever is on. Arsenic is also a very effective remedy, and may be taken as advised at p. 16.

After the disease has been removed by these means, the health and strength must be improved by the use of some tonic medicines as the following :

Take Tops of Lesser Centaury, dried,	1 ounce ;
Aven's Root, and Angelica Root, of each	2 drachms ;
Boiling Water	1 quart ;

Pound the ingredients ; pour on them the hot water let ; them stand till they are cool ; strain off the liquid, add a gill of good Cognac Brandy, and take a wine-glassful two or three times a day.

Infants are subject to remittent fever, occasioned probably by irritation of the bowels. First cleanse the stomach by an emetic of ipecacuanha ; then purge the bowels actively with three grains of calomel and eight or ten of jalap (according to the age of the child ;) use the warm bath daily, and give every other night, two grains of calomel at bed-time, and the next morning, one or two drachms of Epsom salts, in two table-spoonfuls of infusion of senna. In the intervals between the purges, the bowels should be kept quiet, if necessary, by a table-spoonful of chalk julep, with two drops of laudanum, three or four times a day

RHEUMATISM.

Rheumatism is of three kinds, acute rheumatism ; chronic rheumatism ; and rheumatic gout. We shall proceed to consider each of these separately.

Acute Rheumatism.—The symptoms are fever ; pain, swelling and redness of some of the joints, generally accompanied by profuse partial

sweats; often shifting their situation from one part to another. Pain and fever increase towards the evening, and during the night the former often becomes very violent. The treatment requires that the patient should be bled, which operation may be repeated once or more, if the pains continue very severe, and the pulse be full, hard and quick. Leeches may be applied to the swelled and painful joints, and a soft bread and milk poultice afterwards applied; or the parts may be kept cool by linen cloths wetted with cold water. The bowels must be kept open, by taking every morning, or as often as may be necessary, a wine-glassful of infusion of senna, with six or eight drachms of Epsom salts, assisted by opening glysters. The colchicum or meadow saffron, is perhaps the most valuable remedy we possess for this disorder. The root should be taken up about the beginning of May, and having been immediately cut into thin slices, should be carefully dried and powdered; or a tincture may be made, by infusing four ounces of the grated root in a pint of proof spirit, or brandy, for fourteen days. Of these preparations, the powder may be taken in doses of five or six grains, three times a day; or the tincture from twenty to thirty drops upon an empty stomach. A purgative should be administered every second or third day during the administration of this active remedy.

2, *Chronic Rheumatism.*—This generally succeeds the disease above described; but it nevertheless frequently arises without any previous attack of acute rheumatism. Its characters are pain and stiffness of certain joints or muscles, particularly upon motion, accompanied by coldness of the parts; the pain wanders from one joint to another, but principally attacks the shoulders, knees, back, and other large joints; it is unattended by inflammation or fever; is relieved by external warmth; and much influenced by changes of the weather. Every kind of stimulus, both external and internal, have been reccommended for the cure of chronic rheumatism; but the number of these remedies may be fairly abridged. If the complaint is fixed upon a large joint, cupping will be useful: stimulating embrocations may be applied freely in chronic rheumatism. The following is one of the best:

Take Olive Oil	3 ounces;
Oil of Turpentine	1 ounce;
Oil of Vitriol	40 drops;

Mix; and rub it well into the part, three or four times a day. Spirit of camphor, æther, opodeldoc, oil of cajeput, are all useful remedies in this way. Frictions with a piece of flannel or flesh-brush, shampooing, electricity and galvanism, have all in their turn proved useful. Irritating ointments, as the tartar emetic ointment, and stimulating plasters, often prove very beneficial.

Take Burgundy Pitch	6 drachms;
White Wax, and Olive Oil, of each	1 drachm;

melt them together; and when nearly cold, stir in a drachm of finely powdered euphorbium, and spread on leather; or,

Take Soap	½ ounce;
Diachylon	1 ounce;

melt them together; and when nearly cold, stir in two drachms of finely powdered sal ammoniac. This plaster will be required to be renewed every three or four days. Pummelling, or gently beating the part with light smooth wooden hammers, has been very successful. Of all the means of applying warmth, none is so useful as that of hot steam, used for half an hour at a time. Some very sudden and extraordinary cures have been effected by an operation introduced into this country by a Mr. Scott, a surgeon in London, called acupuncturation. In this gentleman's practice as well as in that of many others, this treatment, which does not inflict the least pain, has been known to cure within the space of five minutes, many severe cases.

The internal remedies for chronic rheumatism are more numerous than effectual. The meadow saffron should be tried; the tincture of guaiacum taken in large doses at night, say two table-spoonfuls in a bason of water-gruel. A very powerful and effective remedy is savine; it should be carefully dried and powdered, and twelve grains administered three times a day, gradually increasing the dose until it come to three times the quantity. The wake-robin, or cuckoo pint, is also a very useful remedy, prepared in the following way:

Take fresh Roots of Wake-Robin	½ pound;
Lump Sugar	1½ pound;

Beat them together until well mixed, and take a drachm three times a day.

3. *Rheumatic Gout.*—This, like the preceding form of rheumatism, is attended with little or no fever, but the ankles, knees, and other joints remain stiff, painful and puffed for many weeks, and sometimes for months, the pain being aggravated at night, or whenever the person is warm. The cure consists in taking blood away by leeches and cupping; by using the warm bath; by applying blisters, salt brine, electricity, or galvanism. The internal treatment should be decociton of bark, or Griffith's mixture, taken twice or three times a day, one of the following pills being taken at night:

Take Calomel	10 grains;
Emetic Tartar	2½ grains;
Opium	5 grains;
Treacle, a sufficient quantity to form a mass;	

which is to be divided into ten pills. Both the external and internal use of the bitter-sweet, or woody night-shade, was reccommended by the late Dr. Currie; it may be prepared in the following manner:

Take the leaves and stalks bruised	1 pound;
Sherry Wine	1 quart;

Let them stand in a warm situation for twelve or fourteen days, frequently shaking it. Then strain, press out forcibly all the liquor, filter through blotting paper; and take a wine-glassful four times a day. For external use, the leaves and stalks are beat up into a pulp with a little hot water, and applied as a poultice.

RICKETS.

Symptoms.—Large head, swelled belly, loose flesh, pale colour, emaciation of the body, joints knotty, ribs crooked, breast bone projecting forward, knees approaching each other, the teeth decay, and all the straight bones become, in some degree, curved. These symptoms prevail, more or less in all cases of rickets, and arise from a soft state of the bones.

Treatment.—The object in view is to strengthen the child's constitution, the digestive organs in particular, and to supply solidity to the bones. Cold bathing, friction with flannel, rubbing the back with spirits of camphor, using proper exercise, and a good nourishing diet with wine, and, above all, a free wholesome and open air. If the stomach be foul, an emetic of ipecacuanha powder should be given ; if the stools be pale, a grain of calomel should be given every other night ; and an opening powder of three or four grains of jalap, and as many of scammony, administered as often as may be necessary to keep the bowes open once or twice a day.

The following strengthening medicines may be taken :

Take Oxyde of Zinc, and	
Compound Cinnamon Powder, of each	1 drachm ;
Sugar	2 drachms ;

Rub them carefully together, and divide into thirty-six powders ; one to be taken three times a day. Bark, in any form, whether decoction, powder, or tincture, is a very useful medicine ; or the wine of iron in the dose of a tea-spoonful or two ; or the ammoniated tincture of iron, a tea-spoonful ; or the muriated tincture of iron, twelve or fifteen drops ; or rust of iron, three or four grains, with a little ginger, are likewise necessary. In fact, anything that will give strength to the constitution, becomes a remedy for the disease. Mechanical means must be resorted to without the advice of a surgeon.

As the soft state of the bones arises from the want of a sufficient quantity of phosphate of lime in their composition, it has been proposed to supply it by artificial means, and for this purpose, ten grains of phosphate of lime, and the same of phosphate of soda, are administered two or three times a day.

RING-WORM, OR HERPES.

Ring-worm is an eruption of small red pimples, which break out on many parts of the body in circular clusters or itchy spots, containing, at first, a thin, clear, colourless fluid, which gradually becomes white, and at last forms into scabs, or leaves excoriations and ulcers. These pimply patches itch very much, and continue to increase in diameter until their size, which, at first, was no larger than a silver penny, increases to the breadth of the palm of the hand. Sometimes they appear merely as a circle of small scurfy scales, which peel off, and leave the skin a little red, and the same scurfy appearance is renewed, and again falls off; this alternate formation and subsidence continuing some time, or disappearing spontaneously. That particular form of herpes, known by the name of "shingles," is familiar with most persons, and will be described in its proper place. These circular patches sometimes form on the face, neck, arms,

and shoulders, continuing several weeks, they are easily removed by the simple application of ink, alum water, or by touching them with a little citron ointment, or the red ointment of quicksilver, or an ointment made by rubbing two drachms of oxyde of zinc with an ounce of lard, or dusting them with a little white precipitate. A very inveterate species of this complaint attacks the scalp, and is decidedly contagious, being communicated from one child to another, probably by using the same comb, cap, or hat, or by bringing their heads together. These patches on the head gradually increase in size, until they run into each other, and the head at last becomes almost covered by them, and entirely denuded of hair. A very obstinate species of ring-worm has for some time past infested the heads of children, particularly in and near London ; it commences with clusters of small yellow pimples; these pimples spread, become inflamed and irritable, change the hair to a lighter colour, and ultimately destroy its roots, when it falls off. A successful treatment of this ring-worm of the scalp is now become extremely difficult. The applications usually successful were ointment made of lard with sulphur, or with tar, or with hellebore, or with turpentine, or with oxyde of zinc, or of two drachms of powdered coculus indicus, or an ounce of lard ; with those formerly mentioned, as well as a variety of others. Lotions of all descriptions have been used, such as lime-water ; lime-water with calomel, lime-water with sublimate ; tobacco water or juice ; goulard diluted and undiluted ; solution of alum in vinegar ; salt of tartar in rose-water ; liver of sulphur in lime water ; solution of white vitriol and sugar of lead ; ketchup ; decoction of hellebore ; tar ointment ; pitch caps ; and an innumerable host of others. The above have all in their turns cured this disease, but it often acquires such an inveteracy as to resist all the usual remedies; in this case the following plan proves the most efficacious :—Give the child a grain of calomel ; or four grains of Plummer's pill every night, at bed-time ; and the next morning five or six grains of rhubarb, with a tea-spoonful of tincture of senna; diminish the quantities of the two latter, if the bowels are too lax. Apply the following ointment to the head twice a day :

Take Calomel	2½ drachms ;
Prussic Acid	20 drops ;
Spermaceti Ointment	1 ounce ;
Mix, or	
Take Oil of Vitrol (by weight)	1 drachm ;
Hogs-lard	3 ounces.

The greatest attention must be paid to cleanliness ; the head should be shaved twice a week, and washed night and morning with soft soap and warm water, if much irritation and inflammation arises, a lotion composed of one drachm of extract of goulard, two ounces of spirit of wine, four ounces of vinegar, and three quarters of a pint of water, should be applied for a day or two until it subsides.

RUPTURE.

As soon as the accident is discovered, apply to a surgeon for a truss, and attend to the following rules:

1 The patient should lie down whenever the truss is applied, and it should be ascertained that the rupture is gone up.

2. The first application of a truss should always be made under the inspection of a surgeon, and the pad should be so adjusted that the lower third of it presses upon the edge of the bone, at the centre of the bottom of the belly. The patient should not make any improper exertion, and he should take great care that the instrument does not slip; it should be put on neither too tight nor too loose.

3. The patient should have two trusses, that they may be changed every morning *before he gets out of bed*. A soft piece of calico may be laid under the pad to defend it from perspiration, especially in fat persons.

4. An uneasiness under the pad leads to a suspicion that part of the rupture is down; examine it carefully, and return it if there be any protrusion

5. If the truss excoriates the skin, wash it with a lotion containing fifteen grains of white vitriol, and the same quantity of sugar of lead; in half a pint of rose-water, two or three times a day; and having wiped it dry, sprinkle it with fullers' earth.

6. When the pressure of the truss occasions a swelling towards the testicle, or of the testicle itself, loosen the thigh strap, or weaken the force of the spring a little.

7. Whoever wears a truss, must never be without it, either by night or day, for if the rupture comes down but once, it destroys all the good effects towards a cure that the truss may have procured in months. When a cure has been effected, the truss should be laid by cautiously, at first, only at night, and, when omitted in the day, great care should be taken against strains or violent exertions. P. S.—Cole's truss is the best that is in use.

ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, OR ERYSIPELAS.

This disorder is an inflammation of the skin, and commences generally with fever, and drowsiness, oftentimes delirium; then a shining redness of the skin, of a florid yellowish hue, becoming white on pressure of the finger, but resuming its crimson colour as soon as the pressure is removed. It is attended with a burning pain, and at length numerous watery pimples or blisters ensue. The inflammation having increased for two or three days, generally begins to decline, and the skin peels off in scales; but it sometimes continues to increase for eight or ten days and endangers the patient's life, by attacking the brain, when delirium often fatally closes the scene. The skin does not always begin to peel at the decline of the inflammation, but the thick fluid formed in the blister adheres to the skin and leaves dry and troublesome scabs, which sometimes degenerate into obstinate ulcers that now and then become mortified. The causes of Erysipelas are various; such as exposure to heat; excess in fermented liquors; the application of blisters or mustard; some articles of food in certain persons; stings of insects; bite of leeches; burns and scalds; wounds; fits of anger; sudden cooling when overheated; stoppage of customary discharges; repressing habitual eruptions; particular state of the atmosphere, and contagion.

Erysipelas obtains a name according to the part that it attacks; if it be the *face*, it is called a *blast*; and if it be the *trunk* of the body, it is called *shingles*; if it be the *extremeties*, it is called the *rose*, &c. &c.

Treatment.—When it attacks the face, the patient should preserve the head in an erect position, keep the bowels open by gentle doses of Epsom salts, and induce perspiration by drinking frequently barley water and similar fluids, assisted by the following medicine :

Take Spirit of Mindererus	3½ ounces ;
Camphor Julep	2½ ounces ;
Antimonial Wine	1 drachm ;

Mix. Take a sixth part every four hours.

The part affected should be covered by a piece of linen, dipped in a lotion composed of equal parts of spirit of mindererus and water, made warm. A fomentation of a decoction of poppy heads and elder flowers, may be also used twice or thrice a day. When the blisters begin to discharge, wash the parts often with milk, or with bran and water boiled together, and absorb the discharge by sprinkling the surface with oatmeal, but be careful to wash it off frequently with bran-water, milk, or gruel. Some persons received more benefit from a soft bread and milk poultice than from any other application. The irritation is sometimes much subdued by applying a lotion of a decoction of poppy heads and oak bark. No greasy applications should be used ; and if *dry* ones are preferred, oatmeal is the best, and next to it, powdered starch or pipe clay. A vegetable diet should be observed, and simple liquids only taken.

Bleeding in this disease must be resorted to with great caution, and only in those cases in which the fever is very violent, and the head affected with great pain and delirium ; in this case the feet must be put into hot water, and mustard poultices applied to the soles of the feet.

After a few days, when the fever has subsided, the patient should open the bowels with three grains of calomel, and twenty of rhubarb, and commence taking bark in the quantity of a wine-glassful of the decoction with a tea-spoonful of the tincture of cinnamon every six hours, and a little good wine may be allowed him. If a tendency to mortification shows itself during any period of the disease, bark and wine should be immediately administered, and the plan advised for mortification, p. 84, adopted.

Erysipelas of any other part of the body may be treated in the above manner, except that half a drachm of laudanum may be added to the mixture, which mitigates the pain and irritation. For the treatment of "Shingles," see that article. Accidental erysipelas claims the attention of the surgeon.

The erysipelas of infants generally begins a few days after birth, and ends in mortification. The part should be dusted with oatmeal, the bowels opened by two or three grains of calomel, and the strength supported by giving frequently a little wine whey. If the part becomes dark-coloured a lotion of camphorated spirits of wine must be constantly applied, and a tea-spoonful of decoction, of bark, with two or three drops of sal volatile administered every two hours. The disease is very formidable and dangerous.

ST. VITUS'S DANCE.

Symptoms.—Convulsive actions of the arms, legs, and head ; the speech

sometimes indistinct, and the mind almost approaching to idiotcy: it is chiefly confined to children, between ten and fourteen years of age, and often passes into epilepsy, or terminates in watery head.

Treatment.—It generally arises from irritation in the bowels, which should therefore be kept well cleared by purgatives, proportioned in strength to the degree necessary; but in general the torpor of these parts calls for very powerful doses of the strongest purgative medicines; these may be administered twice or three times a week, in a sufficient quantity to produce four, five, or more copious stools; if there be pain in the head, it should be shaved and leeches applied to the scalp; a seton should also be made in the neck. If the child be much weakened, he should take the zinc powder, directed for Rickets, p. 104. Lunar caustic has often been employed with great benefit: dissolve twelve grains in a tea-spoonful of rose-water, then mix as much flour with it as will form a mass, to be divided into thirty-six pills; one of which is to be taken three times a day, and washed down with a tea-cupful of gruel.

Worms are sometimes the cause of this disease; in this case let the treatment be such as directed under this head.

SCALD HEAD.

Soften the scabs by poulticing, then shave the head, and use the applications and other methods of treatment recommended for Ringworm, page 100.

SCARLET FEVER WITH SORE THROAT.

Symptoms.—This disease begins with lassitude; chills followed by great heat; quick pulse; sometimes vomiting; generally head-ache; restlessness; tendency to delirium: next, eyes red and watery; countenance flushed; face and head swelled; neck stiff; breath hot; breathing short; throat sore, red and swelled; and the speech thick and guttural. Between the second and fourth day, the skin becomes covered with a bright scarlet eruption, and about the fifth day swelling of the glands of the neck, with deafness, often takes place. The throat ulcerates, and delirium frequently occurs towards evening. The eruption, after a few days, changes to a dusky brown colour, the skin peels off, and a dropsical swelling of the feet, legs and other parts sometimes succeeds. Simple scarlet fever, as it is called, is not attended with sore throat, nor do any of the other symptoms become severe.

Treatment.—This does not differ in the least from that advised for putrid or Malignant Fever, p. 97, except that the administration of bark and wine is generally required at an early period, and should be commenced as soon as the throat begins to ulcerate.

The bowels must be kept open during every stage of the disease, by two or three grains of calomel, and twelve or fifteen of rhubarb. The muriatic acid and laudanum may be combined with decoction of bark, as ordered with that of *Angelica*, p. 98.

The applications for the sore throat are first to abate the inflammation, by the use of the following gargle:

Take Infusion of Roses	½ pint;
Elixir of Vitriol	30 drops;

Mix.

When ulceration has taken place, a gargle should be used, made by adding to the above half an ounce of tincture of myrrh and the same quantity of honey; and in very severe cases, where the ulcers in the throat are numerous and spreading, becoming of a dark purple hue, interspersed with white specks that become deep ulcers, the following is the best gargle:

Take Cayenne Pepper	20 grains;

infuse it in a tea-spoonful of boiling water; when cold, strain it off; and to the liquid add half the quantity of decoction of bark and a tea-spoonful of muriatic acid. If the patient has any difficulty in using this gargle, the throat should be cleansed with it by means of a bit of sponge or soft rag, fastened to a piece of whalebone. The parts may be also touched occasionally with a camel's hair pencil dipped in a mixture of honey and alum.

To remove the dropsical swellings left by the disease, give the child, twice a week, a purge of jalap and cream of tartar, and one of the following powders, three times a day:

Take Powdered Columba	8 grains;
Powdered Ginger	4 grains;
Powdered Squills	½ grain;
Cream of Tartar	25 grains;

Mix.

Fumigate the room, twice a day, as directed at page 57; seperate the rest of the family from the patient, and let them gargle their throats frequently with the cayenne infusion, directed at page 44, which diminishes the danger of contagion.

SCIATICA AND LUMBAGO.

The former is a Rheamatic affection of the large nerve in the back part of the thigh; the latter is rheumatism of the loins. To remove sciatica, blood should be drawn from the part by cupping glasses; afterwards the tartar emetic ointment should be rubbed on till pimples appear; but above all, the limb should be put daily into the vapour of hot water. Lumbago should be treated by hot fomentations, or by covering the skin with a piece of brown paper, and then rubbing over it a hot ironing flat; scarification and cupping, or cupping without scarification. The operation of acupuncturation often removes the disorder instantly.

Take thirty drops of balsam of Peru, or fifteen of balsam copaiva, with a tea-spoonful of the volatile tincture of guiacum, in a cup of mustard whey, three times a day, and rub the part with flour of mustard, or cover it with a large plaster made with an ounce of Burgundy pitch, and a drachm of powdered euphorbium, softened with a little venetian turpentine.

SCORFULA, OR KING'S EVIL.

This disorder usually begins between the age of three and seven, but oftentimes many years later. It attacks delicate children, who have smooth and soft skin, light and fine hair, fair complexion (but dark complexions are not exempt,) white teeth, projecting forehead, thick upper lip, large belly, and other marks of weakness of constitution.

Symptoms.—These are extremely various, but the most prominent are the formation of tumours in various parts of the body, but chiefly in the neck, behind the ears, and under the chin; which after a long slow progress, break and discharge matter, resembling curdled milk, and when healed, leave the skin scarred and puckered; the disease also attacks the eyes, producing a peculiar inflammation; it affects the joints, occasioning swelling, abscesses, and ultimately stiffness and contraction and sometimes rotten state of the bones, which come away piecemeal.

Treatment.—It is impossible to convey to the general reader an outline even, of the treatment necessary in the very various forms and stages of this complaint; it must therefore suffice to remark, that the disease should be prevented or lessened by a strict attention to the general health; by regular exercise, healthy air, good wholesome food, keeping the bowels open, early rising and going to bed, warm clothing, particularly to the neck and extremities, (cold bathing, except the shock be too gteat,) and by avoiding cold and damp air, night exposure, crowded rooms, and all articles of food that disagree with the stomach, or are indigestible or innutritious.

The external applications vary with the state of the part. To a hard glandular swelling, salt and water may be applied, or a poultice made by dissolving a drachm of sugar of lead in water, and thickening it with a crumb of bread. A new method has been proposed to promote the absorption; viz:

Take Hydriodate of Potass	½ drachm;
Spermaceti Ointment	1½ ounce;

Mix; rub a piece the size of a nutmeg over the part every night and morning.

When abscesses have broken, they should be fomented twice a day with a decoction of hemlock, and preserved covered with a wash composed of a drachm of calomel and half a pint of lime-water. Poultices generally relax the wounds and keep up the discharge. For other forms of the disease a surgeon must be consulted.

A medicine that will generally be advantageous, and is highly reccommended by Sir Astley Cooper is the following:

Take Tincture of Rhubarb, and	
Tincture of Bark, of each	1 ounce;
Oxymuriate of Quicksilver	1 grain;

Mix; one tea-spoonful to be taken three times a day.

The French have lately introduced the tonic and digestive wine as a specific cure in this disease. We have seen great benefit from it; but it must be given so as to produce one motion daily, and should be continued until the symptoms of the disease get tbetter.

SCURVY.

This is a disease of sailors, arising principally from want of fresh vegetables and wholesome food. The symptoms are, debility, low spirits, offensive breath, sallow bloated countenance, tender and spongy gums, swelling of the legs, purple spots and ulcers on various parts of the body, bleeding from the mouth and nose, and contraction of the joints.

Treatment.—The diet should consist of plenty of fresh vegetables and herbs, with a suitable quantity of good roasted beef and mutton. Oranges should be eaten freely, and acid fruits of every kind that can be procured. The common drink should be acidulated with lemon juice, and vinegar and other vegetable acids used liberally. Spruce beer, infusion of malt, sweet wort, water sweetened greatly with treacle, should be drunk freely. Dissolve an ounce of nitre in a quart of vinegar, and take a tea-cupful or more daily; the sores may be washed with the same.

The *land* scurvy (which is an improper term) is an eruptive disease of the skin. A great variety of these cutaneous eruptions are confounded under the name of "scorbutic:" they most commonly arise from a defective state of the digestive organs, and the cure therefore consists in clearing the stomach and bowels, and preserving their functions regular, in a strict attention to diet and exercise in the open air; in fact, the direction for treating Indigestion is the best guide in curing these scorbutic eruptions.

SHINGLES.

Apply house leek and cream, or camphorated spirit of wine, or a lotion composed of white vitriol, and sugar of lead, of each, a scruple; rose-water, half a pint. Take a cooling purge of Epsom salts and magnesia; and ten or fifteen drops of antimonial wine, in a little gruel, or wine whey, three or four times a day.

SIMPLE CONTINUED FEVER.

This fever is more frequent in this country than any other, and is characterized by shivering, followed by heat, flushed countenance, redness of the eyes and skin, quick pulse, pain in the head and back, aching of the limbs, white and dry tongue, thirst, costiveness, high coloured urine, restlesssnes, or disturbed sleep, and sometimes delirium. But these symptoms are varied according to the season of the year, the constitution and habits of the patient, and other circumstances.

Treatment.—Bleeding at the first attack, but must be resorted to with caution afterwards; leeches to the temples, or cupping on the back of the neck; purging with Epsom salts. The effervescing draught, with ten or fifteen drops of antimonial wine every four hours. Blisters between the shoulders, if the brain be much affected, and cold napkins to the head, and hot fomentations to the feet and legs. The diet of vegetables and fruit, with sago, arrow root, gruel, &c., and the drink, barley water, containing a drachm of nitre and the juice of a lemon to every pint. When the fever has subsided, a strengthening diet may be adopted, and a wine-

glassful of decoction of bark, with fifteen drops of elixir of vitriol, and a tea-spoonful of sweet spirits of æther, taken twice or three times a day.

SMALL POX.

Symptoms.—Languor, drowsiness, fever, pain in the head and back; redness of the eyes; vomiting; tendency to sweat, in grown up persons; soreness of the stomach on pressure; convulsive fits sometimes, in children; on the third day small red spots, like flea-bites, appear on the face, neck, and breast, and then over the rest of the body; the throat becomes sore, and the fever abates. The spots gradually rise into pimples; and, about the sixth day they begin to contain a colourless fluid upon the top; and, on the ninth, are filled with a thick yellow matter, the skin between them is red and inflamed and the eyelids and face swelled and puffed up. About the eleventh day (or the *seventh* of the eruption) the pock is at its height, the tumefaction of the face subsides; the hands and face swell (and if the eruption is very numerous, fever again comes on,) the pustules break, or dry and scale off, and by the fifteenth day they generally disappear.

When the small pox is *confluent*—that is, the pustules are so numerous as to run into each other, the symptoms are more violent, and others arise of a dangerous tendency.

Treatment.—As soon as it is known by the symptoms, that small pox is approaching, give a purgative of two or three grains of calomel, and eight or ten of rhubarb, expose the patient to free air, let him be lightly clothed and covered; his food should be entirely of vegetables and fruit; and his drink, *cold* acid liquors, as apple-tea, lemonade, &c., or cold water. If the fever be high, blood should be taken from the arm. The purgative may be given every third day, and a cup of cold barley-water, with six or eight grains of nitre, and as many drops of antimonial wine (a proportionably larger dose for an adult) every five or six hours. The patient should not keep his bed nor remain in the house, if he is able to leave it, but should at all times be preserved cool and exposed freely to the open air, whether at home or abroad. When the pustules are full, (the turning of the pock as it is called,) the usual diet may be allowed, and a little wine added, and the purgatives should be taken again. It is a good practice to open the pustules with a needle to let out the matter, keeping the skin quite clean by washing it with milk and water, or to anoint them with a little spermaceti ointment, which helps to prevent their pitting the skin. This is the plan to be observed in a *mild* attack of small pox.

The following methods must be observed in unfavourable cases:

If convulsions occur *previous* to the appearance of the eruption, it is by no means unfavourable, but if they take place *afterwards*, and recur frequently, five drops of laudanum or more, according to the age of the child, should be given. If the eruption does not come out properly, the feet should be put into warm water. Where the eruption is very numerous, and the patient very much loaded and oppressed, the diet must be nutritive, wine whey allowed, and a table-spoonful of decoction of bark, with half the quantity of spirit of mindererus, admininistered three or four times daily; and after a few days, the bark and wine may be given more freely, and the diet be rendered still more generous. If there is much sore throat, fumi-

gate it with the steams of hot vinegar. If the eruption strikes in, wine must be allowed; mustard poultices applied to the feet, and blisters to the body; and three grains of carbonate of ammonia, in camphor julep, administered every three hours; or six or eight drops of sal volatile in a little wine whey; the child should also be put into a warm bath. While the pustules are filling, if the patient is very restless and sleepless, two or three teaspoonfuls of the syrup of white poppies should be given at bed time. Delirium, with restlessness and difficulty of breathing, coming on when the disorder is at its height, requires that the legs should be put into warm water, and blisters applied to the arms and legs. Vomiting should be allayed by the effervescing draught. Purging must not be checked unless it remain very violent and exhaust the patient; in this case, take a dessert-spoonful of the pomgrenate mixture recommended at p. 96. If the fever continue after the appearance of the eruption, let it be treated by opening the bowels, and the other means advised for simple fever, p. 111.

Inoculation.—The matter should be taken about the seventh or eighth day, and it is of no consequence from what subject, whether young or old, with a slight disease or with a serious one; in fact, the matter from a subject dead, of the worst kind, is as eligible as any other. The person to be inoculated should begin to live on puddings, gruel, sago, milk, rice, fruits, vegetables, &c., and drink only tea, coffee, chocolate, and toast and water. A dose of physic, calomel and jalap, should be taken, and repeated every third day, until three doses have been administered and the inoculation should be performed the day after the last dose. When this has been done, give the child a grain of calomel with five grains of chalk every night and morning for seven days (giving once in the time a purge of jalap and cream of tartar,) at the end of which period the eruption appears; then keep the patient out of doors, and treat him as recommended for natural small pox. After the disease has terminated its periods, the course of three purgatives may be given as before the inoculation.

The hot summer months should not be chosen for the time of inoculation, nor should it be performed upon infants under two years old.

Remark.—It must be understood that all the specified doses of medicine in the above chapter refer to children; they must therefore be increased when the subject is an adult.

STONE IN THE KIDNIES AND BLADDER.

Stone in the Kidney.—The symptoms are, pain in the loins, tenderness upon pressure, numbness of the bowels between the loins and the navel, frequent inclination to make water, the urine frequently of a dark colour from being mixed with blood, the stomach sometimes affected with sickness, and stooping is attended with inconvenience and pain. The treatment necessary may be learnt by a reference to the article Gravel, p. 64, according to which the symptoms may be lessened or mitigated. No cure can be affected by medicine.

Stone in the Bladder.—The symptoms of stone in the bladder are, pain at the extremety of the passage, sometimes as violent as the cutting of an instrument, frequent inclination to make water, which is often mixed with blood, especially if the bladder has been irritated by any great ex-

ertions, such as riding on horseback or in a rough carriage, &c. In making water the patient is obliged to stoop the body forwards, to bend the arms and legs, and support his head upon something before him; the act is attended with great pain, and the stream of urine is suddenly stopped, and no more at that time can be voided except in drops. These are spmptoms that cannot be mistaken. The treatment of stone in the bladder resolves itself into two kinds, the one the removal of the stone by an operation, the other to lessen the pain and irritation occasioned by it; the latter only of which is our province to consider.

The irritability of the bladder may be lessened by half a drachm of the dried subcarbonate of soda being taken in a cup of decoction of Iceland moss three or four times a day; or by taking a tea-spoonful of the fol lowing, night and morning, or oftener:

Take Liquor of Potash	6 drachms;
Laudanum	2 drachms;

Mix; take 25 drops in a wine-glassful of almond milk, or of an infusion made with three drachms of the dried leaves of bear's whortleberry in a pint of boiling water. During violent fits of the stone, the patient should go into the warm bath, and two drachms of laudanum, in half a pint of thin starch, may be used as a glyster, or injected into the bladder with Reed's syringe and catheter. Persons with stone should live upon a simple diet, avoiding wine and fermented liquors, drinking nothing but *distilled* water. Soda water is proper at all times. There are no means known of dissolving a stone while in the body.

STRANGUARY.

Heat, pain, and difficulty in making water arises from a variety of causes, most of which have been already considered. When it arises from the application of a blister, or from excess in liquor, the patient should drink copiously of barley-water, linseed tea, &c., containing an ounce of gum arabic to each quart.

STYES.

Cover the eye with a soft bread and milk poultice, and when the little white speck has burst, gently press out the contents of the tumour. If the core cannot be detached, touch it with a camel's hair pencil dipped in oil of vitriol, and then apply goulard water until the redness and swelling disappears. A dose or two of opening medicine should be taken.

SUN-BURNS OR FRECKLES.

Use the juice of lemons mixed with sugar and borax; or the juice of the cherry-tree dissolved in vinegar; or an infusion of cabbage-seed; or the following lotion:

Take Carbonate of Potash	20 grains;
Milk of Bitter Almonds	3 ounces;
Oil of Sassafras	3 drops;

Mix. To be applied two or three times a day.

SWELLED TESTICLE.

Apply leeches to the part, and afterwards keep it cool with the following lotion :

Take Spirits of Wine	1 ounce ;
Water	5 ounces ;

Mix. Wear a suspensory bandage ; take a purge of three grains of calomel with ten of the compound extract of colocynth, and purge it off with Epsom salts in infusion of senna ; remain in a recumbent position, and if the pain prevents rest, take an ounce of Mindererus' spirit, 30 drops of laudanum, and 25 drops of antimonial wine at bed-time ; or, what is perhaps better, ten grains of Dover's powder, with two grains of calomel, night and morning, being careful to keep open the bowels by the above purgative. If the swelling has been of long standing, apply leeches ; use the purgative as above recommended, and take every night two grains of calomel and two grains of opium, and in the morning two grains of calomel with one of opium, until the mouth is sore ; strictly adhere to a recumbent position, and keep the part covered with the following lotion :

Take Sal Ammoniac	½ ounce ;
Vinegar	¼ pint ;
Spirits of Camphor	2 ounces ;

Mix.

Let the part be suspended by a net truss.

TEETHING.

The disorders occasioned by teething have been already described ; we have only here to consider the means of lessening the pain and difficulty of this process. The gums should be scarified ; leeches or blisters applied behind the ears ; the warm bath used ; an emetic given, and a little syrup of poppies occasionally. When the gums are swelled, the part covering the projecting tooth or teeth; should be divided by a cut made down to the tooth by a double incision crossing each other. Corals should not be used, but the infant should have a crust of bread or a piece of wax candle to bite.

TETTERS.

This affection has been treated under the name of Ring-Worm and the remedies may be seen at p. 104. As, however, tetters in general arise from disorders of the digestive organs, a course of the tonic and digestive wine will materially serve. The French ladies have great confidence in it.

THRUSH.

The thrush consists of white specks on the tongue, inside of the mouth and throat, and often extending through the whole extent of the bowels ;

it is accompanied by fever, which has been called apthous fever. When it attacks grown persons, it is generally the effect of a long protracted or a violent disease, that has reduced the strength of the system, and indicates great depression and debility, particularly of the stomach and bowels ; whenever therefore, it occurs during the progress of the disease, it is looked on as a formidable and usually fatal symptom. Its appearance denotes the necessity of tonic remedies, which must, of course, be applied according to the nature of the disease by which it is accompanied. Cascarilla, columba, and other bitters, with tincture of bark, are usually prescribed. Acidity in the stomach should be removed by frequent doses of magnesia ; and if there be purging, a wine-glassful of chalk julep, with a scruple of aromatic confection, and five or six drops of laudanum, three or four times a day.

The mouth may be washed freqently with the following gargle :

Take Barley Water	8 ounces ;
Honey of Roses	1 ounce ;
Vinegar	1 ounce ;
Tincture of Myrrh	½ ounce ;

Mix.

The thrush of infants should be treated first by a dose of ipecacuanha to excite vomiting and then the following mixture :

Take Magnesia	20 grains ;
Mint Water, and Cinnamon Water, of each,	1 ounce ;
Syrup of Poppies	½ ounce ;
Laudanum	15 drops ;

Mix ; a tea-spoonful to be taken every four hours. If the bowels should be relaxed, two ounces of chalk julep should be substituted for the three first articles in the above receipt ; but if they should be confined, two grains of calomel and three of rheubarb should be given, and the magnesia mixture continued as directed. The child's diet, besides the breast milk, should be of veal or beef broth, or a little calf's-foot jelly, or isinglass dissolved in milk, with a tea-spoonful of white wine. The ulcers should be frequently touched with an application made by mixing a drachm of borax in an ounce of syrup of mulberries.

TIC DOLOUREUX.

Symptoms.—Acute and violent pain in the nerves of the face, generally in the cheek just below the eye, darting through the part like lightning, occasioning the most horrid sensations by reiterated strokes resembling electric shocks.

Treatment.—Except the operation of dividing the nerves, no plan has hitherto afforded much relief, but that of taking large doses of iron. A drachm of carbonate of iron, taken in a little honey or treacle, three times a day has been successful in a great many cases.

TOOTH-ACHE.

If pain attack a sound tooth, it is the result of inflammation ; in this case purge with Epsom salts and senna, put leeches on the side of the

face, afterwards hot fomentations, rub the skin with strong hartshorn and oil, or apply a blister, and hold cold water in the mouth. Persevere with this plan daily. If the tooth be decayed, fill it with a tent wetted with the following:

Take Camphor, and	
Oil of Anniseeds, of each,	1 drachm;
Muriatic Acid	20 drops;
Opium	36 grains;
Oil of Cloves, and	
Sulphuric Æther, of each,	1 drachm;
Rectified Spirits of Wine	1 ounce;

Dissolve the camphor in the spirits of wine, and next the opium, then add the oils of anniseeds and cloves, and lastly the acid and æther.

The above rarely fails after the third or fourth application.

TYMPANY.

Symptoms.—violent distension of the belly by wind, attended with expulsions of air, colicky pains, difficulty of urine, costiveness, heat, thirst, fever, difficult breathing, generally cough, and the belly, when struck, sounds like a drum: it is highly dangerous.

Treatment.—Evacuate the wind, if possible, by passing a hollow tube, such as the elastic gum tube, used for extracting poison from the stomach, a considerable distance into the bowels, or perform the operation of acupuncturation upon the abdomen with needles three inches long or more. Procure evacuations by giving five grains of calomel and fifteen of the compound extract of colocynth, and then throw up the following enema: —Boil three drachms of bruised anniseeds and half an ounce of camomile flowers in a pint and a half of water, till reduced to one half, then add half an ounce of Glauber's salts and two drachms of oil of turpentine. The patient should take a wine-glassful of the infusion of columba with a drachm of sal polychrest and a drachm of æther every four hours; and his drink should be a mixture of horseradish tea and ginger tea, with a little brandy, and slightly acidulated with the aromatic elixir of vitriol; his diet should be small quantities of roasted beef, muttom, venison, or chicken, with biscuit toasted and peppered.

TYPHUS OR NERVOUS FEVER.

This differs only from the putrid or malignant fever, described at p. 97, by the attack being less rapid and the symptoms not so violent. Languor, loss of appetite, chills, flushings, quick breathing, dulness, and disturbed sleep continue for several days before the patient is confined, and during this time there is little or no thirst or heat of skin; the tongue then is moist, white and trembling, but soon becomes dry and brown or very red, the urine of a dusky colour; sweating or purging succeeds, with deafness, drowsiness, delirious sleep, thready pulse, cold extremeties, clammy sweats, involuntary discharge of urine and stools, slight convulsions and death.

Treatment.—Twenty leeches may be applied to the temples at the beginning of the disorder, then vomit with ipecacuanha, and next purge

with three or four gins of calomel, followed by a scruple of rhubarb and half a drachm of magnesia ; apply a blister between the shoulders and put the feet into hot water. The cold affusion may be used, as advised for putrid fever. Medicines to promote perspiration must be admistered, as the following :

Take Carbonate of Ammonia	20 grains ;
Aromatic Confection	10 grains ;
Cinnamon Water	1 ounce ;
Tincture of Columba	1 drachm ;

Mix for a draught, and then add a table-spoonful of lemon juice, and swallow it in the act of effervescence : repeat this draught every four hours.

After continuing these saline draughts, the daily affusion of cold water, the use of calomel and rhubarb, to keep the bowels open, with the mild diet recommended in the first stages of putrid fever, if the disorder does not abate after some days, but seems to be acquiring greater malignity, then wine must be allowed, about half a pint daily diulated with water, or given as advised at p. 98, and the following tonic medicine taken :

Take Infusion of Cascarilla	½ pint ;
Carbonate of Ammonia	20 grains ;
Tincture of Snake-root	½ ounce ;

Mix ; take a sixth part three times a day ; let the common drink be mustard whey ; keep the bowels open with calomel and rhubarb, and take every night, at bed-time, an ounce of Mindererus' spirit, an ounce of camphor julep, half a drachm of ipecacuanha wine, and half a drachm of laudanum, and foment the legs with flannels wrung out in hot water. If any particular symptoms arises, treat it as advised in malignant fever.

ULCERS.

These are so various in their nature, that it would far exceed the limits of these pages to describe them, we shall therefore only remark, that ulcers of long standing are most successfully treated by covering them with strips of sticking plaster long enough to go round the limb and to overlap at their ends ; these strips to be about two inches wide, and drawn as tightly over the sore as the patient can bear, and a calico roller, five yards long and three fingers breadth in width, evenly and firmly bound round the limb, from the toes to the knee, and kept wet with cold water. Every other day is often enough to renew the dressing, when the part should be well cleansed with warm water.

VARICOSE VEINS.

An enlarged and knotted state of the veins is treated by opening them, or tying them with the use of bandages and laced stockings ; but this treatment cannot be ventured upon without the assistance of a surgeon.

WARTS.

Young people are very liable to these excrescences ; they are an exuberant growth of the skin. If they will admit of it, a silk thread should be tied as tightly round them as can be borne, and they will soon fall off, when the spot should be touched every day or two with a bit of lunar caustic. Or they may be cut off with a pair scissors, and treated in a similar manner. Where they cannot be removed in this way, the warts should be moistened now and then with a little aromatic vinegar, or the juice of celandine. Those bluish warts that occur on the face, lips, and eyelids, should not be touched.

WATERY HEAD.

This disease is almost peculiar to children, seldom occurring after twelve or fourteen years of age : it is characterised by lassitude, heaviness, pain in the head, intolerance of light, costiveness, sickness, and, as it increases, starting in the sleep, screaming, convulsions, squinting, enlargement of the pupil of the eye, stupor, and death.

Treatment.—Bleeding, leeches to the temples, cupping between the shoulders, a blister over the whole of the head, keeping it open by dressing it with savine ointment, purging by two or three grains of calomel, eight of jalap, and twenty of cream of tartar ; and repeated every other day, or oftener if necessary ; giving eight or ten drops of the tincture of digitalis three times a day. This is the treatment necessary to subdue the inflammatory action of the first stage ; in the next stage, the water in or on the brain should be removed by the following plan. Rub a scruple of strong mercurial ointment into the skin of the inside of the thighs every night and morning, until the signs of mercury appear, and administer ten grains of magnesia, two grains of the blue pill, and three drops of laudanum in a little jelly, three times a day : purge the bowels occasionally, and support the strength with beef broth, arrow-root, wine, and other similar articles.

WATER BRASH.

Symptoms.—Heat and pain at the pit of the stomach, belching, and a discharge of a thin watery fluid resembling saliva, which flows from the stomach, gullet, throat, and mouth, in considerable quantities. It occurs frequently in Ireland and Scotland, and has been supposed to arise from the immoderate use of potatoes, or oatmeal, with whishey.

Treatment.—The spasms to be relieved by taking thirty or forty drops of laudanum, and smoking or chewing tobacco ; and the disordered state of the stomach corrected by the following means. Clear the stomach by an emetic of ipecacuanha, and take in the following pills :

Take Oxyde of Bismuth	2 drachms;
Aromatic Confection	1 drachm ;

Mix, and divide into 48 pills ; the dose of which is two pills, three times

a day, followed by a wine-glassful of infusion of gentian, with twenty drops of liquor of potash. A pint or more of tar-water should be drunk daily, wine and spirits abandoned, and the utmost attention paid to wholesome food, and a proper state of the stomach and bowels, as advised for indigestion.

WEANING BRASH.

Symptoms.—After weaning, griping and purging come on, and sometimes vomiting, and the motions whitish and fetid.

Treatment.—Put the child to the breast again ; or feed it upon strong broth jellies, &c. ; prohibit vegitable food, fruits, and sugar. Send the child into a pure air, exercise it regularly, rub its body daily and put it into the warm bath twice a week, and administer half a grain of calomel, the same quantity of ipecacuanha, two grains of ginger, and three grains of magnesia or chalk, (the former, if the bowels are costive) every night. In other respects the child may be treated as advised for the purging of children, p. 97.

WHITES.

As this complaint arises more from irritation than weakness, let the following plan be first tried. Take a grain of calomel with four or five of antimonial powder every night at bed-time, and a tea-spoonful of Epsom salts in the morning, or a quantity sufficient to open the bowels twice a day. Ten grains of nitre, and twenty grains of cream of tartar may be taken also in a tea-spoonful of gum water three times a day. Let the following injection be used *very* frequently. Dissolve a drachm of opium in a pint of boiling water, and strain ; then add two drachms of sugar of lead. Observe regular hours, take proper exercise, and avoid heating liquors and spices. Married females should keep a seperate bed.

If this plan fail of success, tonic and astringent medicines may be tried. For an injection use decoction of bark, containing two drachms of alum in a pint, or a decoction of half an ounce of galls in a quart of water, or of pomegranate bark, with a drachm of alum to a pint. Take the quantity of a nutmeg of the following electuary three times a day :

Take Common Turpentine	2 drachms ;
Powdered Bark, and Honey, of each,	1 ounce ;

Mix. The above to be washed down with a glass of infusion of gentian root. Adopt a strengthening diet, and apply a plaster to the back, made with equal parts of diachylon, frankincense and myrrh, melted together and spread upon leather. A broth made of the leaves of clary, dead nettle, purslain and chervil, a handful of each, with a piece of veal sufficient for two basinfuls has been highly recommended to be taken daily, one in the morning the other at night. The tonic and digestive wine will go a considerable way in curing Whites.

WHITLOW

Is an inflammation about the end of the fingers and toes, exceedingly

painful, and disposed to go on to the formation of matter. Apply four or five leeches to the finger, then cover it with a small linen roller bound round it as tight as can be borne, and keep it constantly moistened with water and vinegar; or water, vinegar, and spirits of wine (or æther) equal parts. Suspend the arm in a sling, take three or four grains of calomel; and purge it off with salts and senna. If this plan does not remove the disease in three days, a surgeon must be applied to, as the parts must be opened, whether there is matter or not.

WORMS.

Symptoms.—Appetite diminished, at other times ravenous; pains in the stomach and belly; offensive breath; foul tongue; grinding of the teeth, and starting during sleep; the eyes heavy and dull; itching of the nose and fundament; dry cough; fulness of the belly; slimy stools, and slow fever.

Treatment.—There are three kinds of worms—the round worm, the tape worm, and the small white or thread worm.

For the cure of the round worms, the hairs of the dolichos, or cowage, is an excellent remedy: the medicine is prepared by scraping the down into treacle, until it becomes as thick as honey; a tea-spoonful to be taken three times a day. A purgative of calomel and jalap should be taken twice a week to bring away the dead worms. Or turpentine may be taken in the following manner:

Take Spirits of Turpentine	½ ounce;
Powdered Gum Arabic, and	
Lump Sugar, of each,	1 ounce;
Cinnamon Water	4 ounces;

Mix the gum arabic and sugar with the cinnamon-water, and add gradually the turpentine. Two table-spoonfuls for children under ten or twelve years old, three times a day; interpose a dose of castor oil every third day.

For the tape worm, large doses of the oil of turpentine should be administered; a female may take an ounce; a man an ounce and a half, early in the morning, fasting, in milk; it may be also given at night, and worked off in the morning with castor oil.

The thread worms may be destroyed by glysters of aloes, dissolved in milk (two drachms to a pint) decoctions of rue, wormwood, and tanzey; or camphor, asafœtida, liver of sulphur, common salt, Venice turpentine (two drachms to a pint;) cowage (half a drachm to a pint) mixed in gruel, and afterwards a purge to bring them away.

To prevent worms, children ought not to be allowed to eat trash, but should have salt given them with their food, particularly with their meat and vegetables.

Parents would do well to give their children a small glass of the tonic and digestive wine every day, at eleven o'clock, with a biscuit; this will prevent as well as remove worms.

TONIC AND DIGESTIVE WINE.

I have recommended this medicine in several diseases throughout this treatise, because, from examining its principles, and taking it myself, I feel so far warranted ; nor is it because it is a patent medicine I think the less of it. I unequivocally assert, that it is the greatest benefit and use yet introduced into medicine. The inventor is an ingenious Frenchman, who has had great difficulties in forwarding his views ; but now is patronised by the regular practitioners of the Continent, and is usually sold by the patent medicine venders of this country.

NOTES.

Abortion or Miscarriage. p. 10.

I cannot concur in the propriety of recommending any other measure to a female apprehensive of miscarriage, than sending, *without delay*, for her medical adviser. In no situation in life is the loss of a few moments, or the adoption of an inefficient, or erroneous plan of treatment more likely to be attended with consequences the most disastrous—consequences, involving not merely the loss of the embryo, but the permanent misery, perhaps the death of the mother. The most common symptom of abortion is hemorrhage from the womb, an occurrence which can never be regarded with indifference, and which calls for the prompt and efficient exertion of the most ample resources of the physician. Early and judicious means will frequently check this discharge, and altogether prevent miscarriage; and where they fail to effect this object they will in most cases save the life of the suffering woman. There is one circumstance of great importance to which it is proper to advert in this place, and it forms an additional argument in favour of a speedy application to a physician. The danger of abortion's taking place, is never to be estimated by the pertinacity and extent of the flooding, as it is a fact well known to accoucheurs, that a very copious hemorrhage is sometimes not followed by the loss of the fœtus, while one much less in quantity and without any threatening aspect will eventuate in it. Pain is a far more certain guide in making up an opinion. Where difficulties thus surrounds the subject, rendering it one of great nicety even to the most expert practitioner, and not without danger to his reputation and success, will any husband or father consent to risk the life of a female through an illusory hope of procuring relief without the aid of medical advice? Nor should the advice of one physician alone be always relied on. Dr. Bard has properly observed that "the real danger and circumstances of alarm and terror which frequently accompany these cases, are such as to call for all our experience; for calm reflection, and steady resolution; and they, above all others, are the cases in which the most experienced practitioner will always wish, and the young and inexperienced, always should require, the aid and consolation to be derived from consultation."

One word with respect to the employment of midwives. It may not perhaps be generally known that the bills of mortality in London and Dublin establish the important fact, that one in seventy of those women perish in childbirth who trust themselves to female practitioners, while not half that number suffer of those who are attended by males. And how can it well be otherwise? Without a knowledge of anatomy, or of the very principles of the art she professes to practice, devested, too, by nature of that moral strengh and resolution, the utmost exertion of which will scarcely suffice to meet the dangers which press on every side, how can an uneducated female hope to conduct a difficult labour with safety and success?

Apoplexy. p. 18.

General blood-letting should be always preferred in the first instance to local, and it should be continued until decided effects are perceptible on the system.

Bleeding from the Nose. p. 23.

In a very interesting case of this affection, communicated by the late Dr. James Kent Platt, to his friend Professor J. B. Beck, of this city, and which threatened to terminate fatally, the affusion of cold water, by pailsful over the head and shoulders, proved almost immediately successful.

Bleeding from the Lungs. p. 24.

The Bugle Weed, (Lycopus Virginicus,) has been found exceedingly useful in restraining this formidable affection. After all febrile excitement has been subdued, an infusion of this plant prepared by digesting one ounce of the leaves and stalks, in a pint of boiling water, may be used as a common drink. This remedy has been prescribed pretty extensively in the New-York State prison, and with very beneficial effects.

Burns. p. 29.

In cases of extensive injury from this cause, one of the most successful applications hitherto resorted to, has been the oil of turpentine. In the action which occurred in 1815, between the U. S. frigate Guerriere and an Algerine frigate, nearly fifty men belonging to the former were severely burnt, by the explosion of one of the large guns. Some of the men were in a most pitiable condition, and suffered the most exquisite torments. They were taken down to the cockpit, and spirits of turpentine freely poured over their naked wounds. They all did well.

Hooping Cough. p. 67.

Whatever may be the case in Great Britain, it is an indisputable fact, that in the United States a large majority of those affected with this disease recover without the aid of the lancet. It is only in those instances which are complicated with inflammation of some vital organ, that recourse must be had to this severe expedient. In the summer and spring, those are very rare occurrences, and emetics and expectorants answer every purpose. Let it not be thought hence, that Hooping Cough is considered a trivial or unimportant disease. However light most cases of it may be rendered under proper management, there is no disease incident to children which will so readily degenerate into a tedious and intractable state. Nor can this appear surprising to those who are aware of the peculiar irritability of infancy and the thousand accidents to which it is liable, as from teething, worms, &c. &c. It is, therefore, incumbent on every parent, who values the life of his offspring at a pin's fee, to have skilful advice always at hand on the first appearance of this insidious disorder. To the neglect of this precaution many lives are annually sacrificed.

Digitalis is freely recommended in the text on this and other occasions. Without indulging in the pusillanimous fears entertained of this article by prejudiced writers, it is the duty of the author of these notes to caution his readers against this article. In the wide range of medical substance, there is not one so uncertain in its operations and the effects of which, on different individuals, vary so greatly, and are in consequence so difficult to be estimated, as the *fox-glove*. The same dose which would prove innocuous to one constitution, will induce in another symptoms of debility and exhaustion within a very short space of time, which no after treatment can remove. This has occurred a thousand times to adults, as admitted by the warmest advocate of the remedy, Doctor Withering. What must not be the danger of administering it to infants, and that without the advice of a physician?

Inoculation—Vaccination. p. 113.

To those who are acquainted with the history of Small Pox and Vaccination for the last thirty years, it must appear a matter of perfect astonishment, to find inoculation of the former seriously treated of in a book professing to offer medical advice to the public. Happily, in this country, the diffusion of knowledge is so extensive, that there will be little danger of many being led away by the advice implied in this case. Yet as there is such danger, and as the evils which may thence arise are incalculably fearful, it becomes an imperative duty to warn the uninformed and the sceptic, and to acquaint them with the true state of the question, respecting the relative merits of inoculation of the small pox and vaccination. This may be done in a few words.

The success of vaccination in nearly exterminating the small pox from the face of those portions of the earth in which it was generally practised, had been uninterrup-

ted and undisputed, until within a very few years, when the varioloid, or modified small pox, made its appearance, and renewed the clamours of the prejduiced and the sceptic, against the Jennerian antidote. No sooner was it discovered that small pox, though in a modified form, could possibly occur after vaccination, than all the hitherto acknowledged virtues of this process in guarding the system against the ravages of small pox were brought into disrepute, and many were precipitately led to conclude that they had all been an idle dream—a tissue of misrepresentations, which could not withstand the touchstone of time and experience. But does the occurrence of the varioloid indeed lead to this inference, or to any inference that is decisively and conclusively contradictory of the benefits to be derived from vaccination? In order to reply to this question let us ask, what is the varioloid—what is this monster that is to destroy the fond hopes of deluded mankind, and overturn the glowing anticipations of one who has been almost canonized as the benefactor of the human race, whom we had all delighted to style the immortal Jenner? It is a mild form of pox, occurring occasionally in persons who have been previously vaccinated, and devested by that process of all the fearful accompaniments of the original affection, neither carrying death nor deformity in its train, not being fatal in one case out of a thousand, and very seldom leaving the traces of its attack in a few slight impressions on the skin. If this alone were the effect of vaccination, it were surely one of the greatest blessings ever conferred on man by his provident Creator. This is not its only advantage: In supplanting inoculation for the small pox, it has removed one of the greatest evils formerly incident to man, and which has been very falsely deemed a sure safeguard against the inroads of that fell disease. Certain it is, that the varioloid has not attacked the vaccinated only, but likewise the inoculated, and even those who had laboured under the natural small pox. The difference in the effects produced in the two last, and in the first case, or in those vaccinated, has been great indeed, and is sufficient of itself to settle the dispute. The varioloid in the two first instances, that is, occurring in persons who have had the small pox, whether naturally or by inoculation, assumes the form of the regular small pox, and is equally terrific in its effects. One of the worst cases of this disease which the author of these notes recollects to have seen, occurred in a young man who was previously deeply pitted with the small pox, of which he had suffered an attack in early life. The records of the varioloid, in the public journals, also testify to the fact, that a previous attack is no security against a recurrence in the form spoken of, and does not, like vaccination, protect the constitution against deformity or more fatal consequences.

It should also be recollected, that inoculation of the small pox has frequently served to spread the disease in its natural form, and introduce it where otherwise it would have never appeared. As early as 1796, before vaccination was promulgated by Jenner, an eminent physician of London informed the public, that "a child was inoculated in April, whose parents kept a shop in a court consisting of about twenty houses. As the inhabitants repaired every day for necessary articles to the source of infection, the consequence was, that sixteen of them were affected with the small pox in the natural way, within a fortnight after the child's recovery, and four of them died of the disease."—*See Monthly Magazine* for 1796, *p.* 326.

It should not be forgotten, likewise, that many cases adduced as failures of vaccination are of a very doubtful character. Vaccination, after it came very generally into vogue, and had succeeded in nearly extirpating its great antagonist, was often very carelessly performed, and without attention to the laws governing this process, and which alone can render it successful. The qualities of the vaccine lymph are not sufficiently attended to on all occasions, nor the circumstances of the individual to be vaccinated. In order to prevent as far as in our power lies, a recurrence of such negligence, it will be proper to lay down, explicitly, the rules to be observed in vaccinating. We borrow them from one of the highest sources in Great Britain, Dr. Gregory, who has probably paid more attention to this subject than any other physician in his own, or perhaps any other country. His situation in the Small Pox Hospital, gives him peculiar advantages.

Dr. Gregory thinks the most general cause of the failure of vaccination is the use of dry lymph on points or glasses. Another source of failure is an unfit lancet This instrument should be clean and sharp, otherwise the virus is thrown back upon the shoulder of the instrument, and not a particle of it enters the wound. The skins of children differ much in the degree of toughness. Failures, Dr. Gregory has observed to be more common where the skin is tough. It is desirable that the lancet should

be extremely sharp, but have a broad shoulder. The skin should be put well on the stretch by grasping the arm firmly, and fixing the skin between the finger and thumb of the left hand. "In the hollow thus formed, there is ample room for as many insertions as may be desirable. He thinks that six or eight punctures should be made, allowing them all to be effectual, in order to make the proper impression on the constitution. The form is thus :

I I I

I I I

I I I

The lymph should be taken from a vesicle before it begins to subside. After the tenth day, the virus is scarcely fluid. It cannot be safely taken after the eighth day, including the day of insertion : we should say, not after the sixth or seventh day. We generally take it on the fifth or sixth day. A fifth-day vesicle, he observes, will not generally afford virus for more than one subject. An eighth-day vesicle, even when very tumid, cannot be relied on for more than six or seven subjects. The younger the lymph is (fourth or fifth day) the greater is the degree of intensity. The propriety of inserting a numerous crop of punctures becomes very evident, Dr. Gregory observes, not only for the purpose of saturating the system more effectually, but for enabling the vaccinator of a pubilc establishment to open a new vesicle for every third or fourth operation. The number of punctures here reccommended will not add to the local inflammation, if they are made in the manner above described. The greatest number he has hitherto made was twenty ; and although the constitution sympathises more decidedly in such a case, the local irritation is not, *cæteris paribus*, greater here than under common circumstances. In a few cases he has observed a pretty copious eruption all over the body of a licentious character, disposed in crescentic forms, and receding in two or three days.

To ensure the success of the operation, the child should be in perfect health. It should never be vaccinated during hooping cough. The vaccination *sometimes* fails, from the prior occupation of the system by some other internal disorder. The most proper age, Dr. G. thinks, for the operation, is between the second and fifth months. If these instructions be attended to, our very intelligent author assures us, that "Then the charm is firm and good."—*Med. Chir. Review.*

Poisons. p. 88.

Dr. Paris lays down three indications to be fulfilled, whenever it is ascertained that a poisonous substances has found its way into the alimentary canal. These indications are,

First. The immediate ejectment of the poison from the body, by the operation of vomiting and purging.

Second. The decomposition of the remaining portion, and the adoption of measures best adopted to obviate its absorption.

Third. To anticipate the occurrence of the consecutive phenomena, and to combat them by an appropriate treatment.

Sometimes it becomes necessary to fulfil the second indication before the first, as in cases of acids and alkalies having been taken into the stomach. The first object here should, undoubtedly, be to neutralize them, and dilute them as soon as possible, and then to excite vomiting.

The vomits to be preferred, in general, are the sulphate of zinc or copper. They do not require much dilution for their action a circumstance of great importance in cases of poisons, which act by being absorbed. In the next place, they act rather expeditiously ; a dose of fifteen grains of either of these substances producing almost instantaneous vomiting, without exciting the nausea character of other emetics, and which occasions a state of the system highly favourable to absorption.

Opium. In addition to the means recommended in the text for the recovery of persons poisoned by opium, I am happy to mention one which has proved very efficacious in this country : it is the affusion of cold water upon the head and back. In Philadelphia and in this city, it has proved successful in a number of instances ; and in Kentucky it has lately been tried, and also found successful. One case was that of an infant aged only seven weeks. It had been in a deep sleep eight hours, was affected with violent convulsions, laborious breathing, and suspended deglutition. After continuing the affusion of cold water for fifteen minutes, all the symptoms were relieved. An emetic and cathartic completed the cure.

APPENDIX.

Advice to Persons Visiting the Tropics.

It is not my intention, in this place to discuss the question, whether climate exercises a permanent influence over the moral and physical organization of man; whether it is the cause of the varieties of the human species, and of the different intellectual capacities observable in different nations. Whatever decision this question may ultimately receive from the labours of physiologists, it cannot affect the well-established position, that the *health* of all men is very much operated on by a removal from a very cold, or temperate, to a very warm latitude, and vice versâ: Of this, the histories of all colonizations afford such abundant testimony, that it were idle, at the present day, to dispute it. Exceptions do indeed occur. Many individuals have, under the influence of strong emotions, such as ambition, avarice, the love of conquest or plunder, been exempt, for a while, from the evils attendant on migration; and seemed to secure themselves by intellectual activity, against the inroads of disease and death. The excitement, however, must necessarily be limited to the few, and it cannot attend beyond the attainment of the object of its desire: The many are then blended with the few; and the effects of climate soon become perceptible. Look at the records of expeditions sent to South America, to the West Indies, and even to our own more favoured country. Do they not tell of mortality every where inflicted by insalubrious atmospheres, and more insalubrious grounds? What matters it, then, that we pride ourselves on our prerogative of not deteriorating under the influence of a change of climate? Who have not deteriorated? The remnant of those multitudes who have paid with their lives, the penalty of expatriation. And although since the cultivation of the soil—and the improvement of the many advantages which nature has interposed as barriers against the injuries of her own original imposition, emigrants no longer suffer as before, still, there are many precautions necessary—many restrictions to be imposed on luxuriant indulgencies—many rules with respect to choice of residence and regimen, both mental and corporeal, before immunity can be promised to him that enters the tropics. Even then—even after the most strict adherence to the rules of an enlightened Hygiene, or code of health, even then no man is always secure against the shock of those Herculean blows, which nature loves to deal from her ardent arm in the south.

To warn those of our countrymen, whom interest or curiosity may prompt to visit warm climates, against some of the dangers which await them there, and to inform them of the most effectual means of prevention and cure, is the object of the following remarks. Such an object is more desirable, as there are many situations in which no physician can be procured; and a moment's neglect or ignorance is sure to bring down the fatal catastrophe. But let it be observed that whenever a stranger on his first arrival in the West Indies feels the least approach of disease, he should not hesitate to solicit experienced medical advice. Disease in those climates is insidious in its invasion, and proportionably fatal. Procrastination is death.

Before proceeding to the immediate consideration of the effects of a warm climate; it may not be improper to notice, in a few words, those of the sea voyage which precedes it, and, during which, the foundation for future health or disease is frequently laid in the system.

Sea voyages have in all ages been recommended as salutary; and they undoubtedly are so, in general. Exceptions however there are. These it is not necessary to allude to here. One of the most disagreeable accompaniments of a sea voyage is sea-sickness. In general this affection lasts only a day or two, and is not severe; but occasionally it becomes very harrassing, returning on each increased motion of the vessel. It is apt then to induce headache, and fever, and great prostration of strength:

There is no one effectual method with which I am acquainted to lessen this distress. It can only be alleviated by being again ashore. Sailors recommend salt water, some have recommended æther, others brandy. They all fail.

Costiveness is a very common inconvenience experienced at sea, and ought to be removed by some mild aperient, as castor oil, or a dose of salts.

When the warm latitudes are approached, it becomes necessary that the health be particularly attended to. Costiveness should especially be obviated, and if headache or thirst be present, a more active purge, as calomel and jalap, of each ten grains, with the addition of half a drachm of cream of tartar, will be proper. The diet should be light and animal food altogether avoided. Ardent spirits and wine should on no account be taken. In those instances, however, wherein the system has been long accustomed to stimuli, and there is a fear, or inability, to discontinue them altogether, let the lighter wine be used, as claret diluted with water. Where the system is free from disease, and there is no tendency to local diseases of the lungs, liver, or head, the cold bath may with safety be resorted to.

On reaching the West Indies, the same attention to diet and regimen are imperatively demanded. With regard to dress, it should be light, easy and free from all confinement. To follow the custom of the residents will be the best plan. I allude to the present not the former custom. Because, some years ago all the heavy articles of European costume were retained in the colonies, with great sacrifice to comfort and health. And even now, the military are by an absurd habit forced to wear the same stiff and cumbersome regimentals—the same heavy hats, as at home, than which nothing can be more pernicious under a vertical and broiling sun. Dr. James Johnson recommends that linen should be laid aside in the tropics, as being both uncomfortable and unsafe, and that cotton be used in its stead. His reasons are, that cotton being a slower conductor of heat, does not so quickly convey the excess of external heat to our bodies, and is therefore cooler than linen: and again, when a viscissitude takes place, and the temperature of the air sinks below that of the body, the cotton abstracts more slowly the heat *from* our bodies, and thus preserves a more steady equilibrium there. To these advantages it adds another, that of more easily absorbing the perspiration. That woollen and cotton are cooler, in warm weather and climates, than linen, does not admit of a doubt. To those who are disposed to question it, Dr. Johnson affords the following proof: "Let two beds be placed in the same room—at Madras we will say, when the thermometer stands at 90°; and let one be covered with a pair of blankets, the other with a pair of linen sheets, during the day. On removing both coverings in the evening, the bed on which was placed the blankets will be found cool and pleasant, the other uncomfortably warm. The reason is obvious. The linen readily transmitted the heat of the atmosphere to all parts of the subjacent bed; the woollen, on the contrary, as a non-conductor, prevented the bed from acquiring the atmospherical range of temperature, simply by obstructing the transmission of heat from without." It might be inferred from this course of reasoning, that flannel and cloth were superior to cotton; and so they undoubtedly would be were it not for their *weight*.

Dr. Johnson also recommends, that if linen or cotton be changed often in the course of the day, it be not *washed* immediately, but carefully dried, and then worn again and again, as it is not soiled and excites perspiration less than when it is fresh from the mangle. Thus one great object in tropical *prophylactics* is answered; *to moderate, without checking the cuticular discharge.*

This is the place, perhaps, to recommend parasols to those who are compelled to walk out during mid-day. The best rule is to avoid exposure to the hot sun as much as possible.

Diet.—Few remarks are necessary on this head. It was formerly a very generally received opinion, that warm climates induced a disposition to putridity in the human fluids, and that it was therefore necessary to guard against this, by stimulation and high living. Whether this was in fact the case at any period; or rather, whether it was owing not to speculative opinions entertained in European closets I shall not now stop to inquire. The case is most assuredly different in these times, and the prevailing disposition is to inflammation and its consequences. This is sufficiently established by the character of the prevalent diseases among new comers, and by the methods of treatment most successful. It is therefore incumbent on every person freshly arrived from a northern climate, to abate, rather than to increase the force of the circulation,

and this is to be done by means of occasional laxatives, refrigerant drinks, and a sparing use of animal food and liquors, and a total abstinence from voluptuous indulgencies. There are situations, however, in which a spare diet might prove insalutary. I refer to the low marshy countries, where intermittents are prevailing. Here a gentle tonic, as a glass of wine and a cup of camomile tea will be found highly beneficial. As respects fruits, although they have indiscriminately been forbidden to strangers, I do not think that, with a few exceptions, they are ever injurious, *when ripe.* The milk of the cocoa nut is a grateful and wholesome beverage. The sapotilla is also friendly to all constitutions.

One of the greatest obstacles to the observance of the rules of Hygiene on the tropics, is the unbounded hospitality which throws open its doors, and spreads its richly supplied board to the ready appetite of the warmly-welcomed stranger, which presses him to a gratification of his not very backward desires, and too frequently leaves him a prey to mistaken indulgence. Precedents are quoted; and the host himself is adduced as an example of the impunity with which temperance may be offended in the burning climes. But recollect that for one such precedent, there are hundreds silent in their graves, that could a tale unfold of severe penalty incurred for such offence, and perhaps the boastful host himself might, if pressed, or conscience-struck, acknowledge himself no ordinary sufferer, *enjoying* life indeed, but at the annual cost of a bilious fever, or the hemorrhoids, or a scirrhous liver.

"By keeping the body quiet and cool within, as well as without, the first object of seasoning in hot climates will be attained; whichis, to moderate the action of the solids, and to diminish the volume and density of the fluids. Thus the serum of the blood is neither heated nor rendered acrid; less thirst is excited, and also less perspiration: by which means both the risk and the danger of checking perspiration suddenly, are obviated."

The choice of a residence is of some consequence. In a place where an epidemic prevails, a stranger should either not sleep ashore at all, or choose some lofty situation remote from the seat of disease. A lofty and spacious house in a dry situation, well ventilated. and not in the neighbourhood of stagnant waters nor filth, is particularly desirable.

An eminent physician says:

"Living in a house with lofty and spacious rooms, in a dry situation; keeping within doors as much as possible during the middle of the day; never travelling on a full stomach, or when heated with wine; avoiding the night air in general, but in particular after travelling much, or having been much exposed on the same day to the heat of the sun; never sitting down, or remaining in a current of air with wet linen on, or when much heated; nor suffering the body to cool suddenly, by unbuttoning or throwing off the coat, or any other part of the dress; never going out when it rains, and if by accident overtaken in it, to get as soon as possible to bed, and remain there an hour or two, first putting the feet in warm water, and drinking a basin or two of warm tea; pursuing some amusement in vacant hours from business that is not fatiguing and does not agitate the mind; going to bed, and rising at early hours; taking much rest, for that is necessary; sleeping as coolly as possible, but never upon a ground floor, if it can be avoided; using gentle exercise early in the morning; drinking but little wine, and that claret or madeira, but no spirituous liquors, nor punch, for acids are, in the end, destruction to the stomach; eating light food of easy digestion, roasted in preference to boiled, and of whatever sort agrees best with the stomach, (for those countries have a great variety of luxuries as well as necessaries of life;) using but little butter; vegetables well boiled; fruits sparingly; tea or coffee for breakfast; avoiding suppers, with now and then a dose of salts, and making that day a day of abstinence, are the best cautions and precepts I can give."

Among the first effects of a warm climate, is the prickly heat, a most unmanageable and torturing disease. There is pricking, itching, tingling altogether, and the worst of it is, these sensations are incessant, and intrude themselves on the hours of sleep but mostly on those of exercise. The only effectual methods of allaying them are light cloathing; temperance, open bowels, and above all, keeping *cool*. The cold bath has been denounced by the highest authorities, but without apparent cause. In broken down constitutions, or those affected with local disorganizations it may prove injurious, not otherwise. The tepid bath, although at first seems to increase the sufferings, afterwards very much mitigates them,

The next troublesome affection is a vitiated condition of the biliary secretion, as evinced by want of appetite, foul tongue, sordes on the teeth, and derangement in the functions of the bowels. This should be promptly attended to. To force the appetite by condiments and stimulating beverages is dangerous—too frequently fatal. Attend to the bowels: let one or two of the following pills be taken at bed time, and a dose of Epsom salts in the morning after.

Take of Calomel	20 grains;
Tartar Emetic	2 grains;
Compound Extract of Colocynth	1 drachm;
Oil of Mint	5 drops;

Mixt into a mass, to be divided into twenty pills.

The tepid bath, and abstinence from animal food, will also prove valuable auxiliaries. In recommending these measures, I would not by any means be understood to recommend a constant recourse to medicine, or a childish fear of the least uneasiness occurring in the feelings. Too much medicine may do as much harm as too little. Discrimination becomes necessary in this, as in all the other concerns of life. And if there is any doubt, have recourse to a physician. This is particularly requisite, in times of epidemic diseases; or if you are attacked suddenly by shiverings, vertigo, and pains in the head, back and calves of the legs, delay not a moment—it may cost you your life. If any relief can be afforded in tropical diseases, it must be early in the disease, during the first twenty-four hours. All beyond is

Shadows, clouds and darkness.

There is a small tropical insect which frequently attacks the feet and toes of new comers, and causes a most surprising sense of itching and irritation. The permanent inhabitants are also subject to them; and many a lame subject owes his deformity to a neglect of the early means proper to get rid of these small, but very troublesome animals They are known by the name of *chigoes* or *chigers*. They love dirty places, and are generally found in the crevices between the bricks which compose the pavements of many apartments, especially in South America. They are about the size of a cheese-mite: they pierce the skin very insensibly, about the toe nails, and and insinuate themselves into the cutis: there they deposit their eggs, and are with them included in a bag, which increases to the size of a small bean; it then is first perceived, causing much itching, and on being examined, presents the appearance of a bluish tumour. If incautiously broken into, it is found to contain an innumerable quantity of little animalculæ, if any one be left behind, it is sufficient to create all the distress and trouble arising from the whole together. The negroes are, in general, well acquainted with the method of taking them out entire, which is done by the point of a needle, without piercing the bag, but removing it gradually and carefully from the surrounding skin, and then drawing it out. The hole left is filled with tobacco ashes.

The most proper season for visiting the West Indies, is the earlier months of the year. The most unhealthy months are July, August, and September, when dead calms prevail, and the sun acts without abatement of his force from clouds or refreshing breezes. If rains are heavy during these months, severe sickness is sure to follow. To those who are compelled to remain within the tropics during the sickly season, a visit to the Spanish Main—say to the mountains of Caraccas—will prove both agreeable and salutary.

DISEASES OF THE TROPICS.

Before proceeding to notice the diseases of the tropics in detail, it is proper to mention a circumstance of some importance to be known by those who visit those regions. Although, as has been before observed in these pages, no precaution will, in every case, suffice to ward off the attack of disease; though the temperate on many occasions, to fall victims alike with the intemperate, it is nevertheless a notorious and indisputable fact, that the French and Spanish do not suffer from the effects of a residence in the tropics in the same proportion as the English and North Americans. That their exemption is, in part, owing to constitutional causes, will not be denied; but this very constitutional safeguard has been obtained by means which still continue to operate, and afford additional protection from disease: These means are, a prudent, active, and temperate life. This is in general despised by the Englishman and the Anglo-American. They drink more wine and spirits, and consume more animal food, than the French, and these last more than the Spaniards; and this is an excellent test by which to calculate the mortality of each. It is on the same principle we must explain the comparatively superior health which northern females enjoy in those climates—their habits and occupations being so much less exciting than those of the opposite sex.

THE YELLOW FEVER, OR CAUSUS OF THE TROPICS.

Symptoms.—Whenever a stranger in the torrid zone experiences the least change in his feeling of health, it is necessary that he be immediately on his guard. However slight such change may appear in the first instance, it is impossible to foresee the extent to which the evil will reach; and it is therefore imperatively necessary that the worst should be apprehended, and, as far as may be possible, guarded against. A sudden loss of strength and great restlessness, perhaps a slight chill, and a giddiness in the head, are the first symptoms which announce the invasion of this frightful disease. It not unfrequently happens, however, that a person is seized suddenly, either at his meals, or during his sleep, with all the confirmed symptoms of the affection. These are a violent excitement in the whole system, great heat of skin, quickened circulation, sharp pains in the head, over the eyeball, down the spine, and extending thence along the thighs to the calves of the legs flushing of the face, red eyeballs, and beating of the arteries in the temple, tingling of the ears, great thirst, and white fur on the tongue. These are followed by sickness of the stomach, and a sense of heaviness amounting in many instances to pain, and burning at the pit of the stomach. Retching and vomiting soon succeed, first of the ordinary contents of the stomach, soon becoming darker coloured, and finally black matter, with a slate-coloured sediment. The patient breathes heavily, sighs, and is very restless, finding no ease in any position in which he may lie. The bowels are bound, and the urine is scanty and very high coloured. This is the first stage and lasts from twenty-four to sixty hours.

The second stage is that in which an apparent abatement of all the symptoms takes place, and seldom lasts longer than twelve or twenty hours. There is a deceitful calm; but it is disturbed by the increased distress of the stomach. The pulse is not so quick, nor the heat of the skin so great, and there is a tendency to dose; but the moment the patient falls asleep, he is awakened by the pain and retching. Now, after every effort at vomiting, a yellow tinge may be perceived about the angles of the mouth, and the neck and breast. The countenance is very much distressed, and a dark dirty shade is perceptible in it. The matter thrown up is dark, and every attempt to gratify the urgent thirst excites vomiting. Delirium sometimes comes on—not always.

The third stage is announced by a perfect sinking of all the vital powers, excepting the muscular. This is frequently retained to the last moment. The pulse flags, or is very quick and intermittent. The vomiting is incessant; and the matter thrown up exceeds very much in quantity, the drinks of the patient. A sense of gnawing and hunger is often felt, the tongue becomes black in the centre with red edges; there are cold clammy sweats, dirty yellowness of skin, hemorrhages from the nose, bowels and stomach, hiccup, convulsions—and death closes the scene.

Sometimes these symptoms do not all appear. The patient is drowsy, perhaps, for a day or two, and is suddenly seized with the final symptoms, which quickly end his sufferings, ere the nature of the disease has been even suspected. In other cases the whole train of phenomena is milder, and the recovery very speedy.

Causes.—These it is impossible to enumerate. Medical philosophers have not yet decided upon what shall be deemed the essential cause of the yellow fever. The large majority of them, however, concur in rejecting contagion and importation from the East Indies, as the original cause. It arises anew among every concourse of new comers, where no previous case exists to warrant the suspicion of its personal communication. It has even originated on ship board, before vessels have reached land.

It is to be distinguished most carefully from the bilous remittent fever, which affects natives and seasoned residents as well as strangers, which occurs only in low marshy or clayey ground, and after abundant rains, and which occurs oftener than once, nay, sometimes every year, in the same individual.

Strangers need never fear the effects of contagion. But if they observe yellow fever breaking out among new comers, it would be well for them to change their residence.

Treatment.—This is the most difficult and least satisfactory part of the subject. A severe attack of yellow fever is seldom recovered from. Three, five, or seven days, in general witness its fatal termination. And if relief is to be given in any case it must be done in the first twenty-four or thirty six hours. Beyond this period nature may sometimes struggle successfully against the force of the disease; but there are fearful odds against her triumph. This consideration is not to be allowed to favour inactivity or neglect. The moment there is room for apprehension, medical advice should be resorted to. And where this is not to be had, the following plan is to be pursued: At the first onset of the disease, let the patient immerse his feet in warm water, drink plentifully of weak teas, which favour perspiration, and of which there is no deficiency in all the West India Islands, and let him take the following powder, mixed in syrup or molasses:

R Calomel, gr. xv.
Jalap. gr. xx.
Cream of Tartar, g. xx.
Mix—

If the bowels have previously been very costive, let a domestic injection be administered, made so as to act very powerfully. Should the above powder fail to act, it may be repeated; and if the stomach be not much disordered as yet, an ounce of epsom salts may be given to expedite the above action. When the bowels are once opened, they should be kept in that condition by an occasional repetition of the above dose, or by a solution of cream tartar. If the excitement be very great, the pulse full and hard, and the pain in the head severe, a large bleeding from the arm, and cups to the temples, will prove decidedly beneficial. *These means early resorted to, have often cut short the disease*, as the author well knows. If any delay has taken place, and the stomach be already very much disordered, the case is not so promising. In this case, neither the above powders nor salts will remain on the stomach. To allay the heat about the head, let it be shaved, and cloths dipped in cold vinegar and water kept constantly wet to it. Let leeches be applied to the pit of the stomach, and the feet immersed in very hot water. The following pills will then be administered:

Take of Calomel, gr. xxiv.
Rhubarb, gr. xxx.
Opium, gr. iv.

Mix with syrup into eight or ten pills and of these let two or three be taken every two hours until they operate. Their effect may be assisted by injections as before. Six or eight copious evacuations should be procured within as many hours.

If the skin be very hot, the cold affusion may be tried, it has often proved successful. The force with which the cold water is thrown upon the naked body should be great.

These means must be tried within the first stage, or they will be worse than useless. If they prove serviceable, the heat of skin will be abated, the thirst diminished, a general perspiration will break out, all the feelings of the patient will be agreeably relieved of their severity. Recovery after this is characteristically rapid.

If they fail in their favorable effects, or have been omitted till it is too late, the danger is very great. If the vomiting is very urgent, it will be almost impossible to keep down medicine. Calomel in small doses frequently repeated, leeches, blisters to the back and shoulders, the blue mercurial ointment frequently rubbed over the bowels and along the inner thighs must be mainly relied on. A table spoonful or two of arrowroot will sit better on the stomach than any other article. Much drink is to be avoided. If the third stage have come on, and the pulse begins to sink, strong stimulants, as wine, brandy, porter, cayenne pepper internally, and cataplasms externally are to be used. In those cases, in which there is little external excitement, and the skin is cool and clammy, and the pulse small and weak, the stimulants last mentioned must also be employed. At the same time if there is distress in the head, cold napkins may be applied to it, after it has been shaved.

Some have recommended castor oil and catmint tea, as the only remedies in this disorder! They know little of the yellow fever, who hope to retain either the one or the other on the stomach of their patient. A nauseous drug, like oil, or drenching the stomach with herb teas, is the surest way of inducing the symptom most to be dreaded in yellow fever, irritation and inability of retention in the stomach. Such remedies may however do in *imaginary cases.*

DYSENTERY.

Symptoms.—Although every one is familiar with the nature of this disease, few persons, who have not been within the tropics will be prepared, from their previous knowledge of it acquired in northern climates, to meet with so dreadful a malady as the dysentery of hot climates. Sometimes, indeed, a solitary case of uncommon severity may be met with in the north, but it is seldom.

The most general symptoms of the disease are, a chill or rigor, followed by great heat, griping pain in the bowels, constant inclination to go to stool, but the attempt to effect a dejection is attended without success, and with great pain, nausea, and vomiting. After a while, copious stools of pure blood, or green water, mixed with mucous and cheese-like cakes, of horrible stench, and the gripping and tenesmus insufferably painful. The gut protrudes sometimes, and cannot be returned, and this adds much to the pain. Cold clammy sweats accompany this state, but they afford no relief.

Causes.—Marshes, damp low grounds, poor diet, intemperance, foul camps and jails or barracks, checked perspiration, disordered bile.

Treatment.—In a full-blooded northern man, bleeding is necessary. After this, if the pain be very severe, apply leeches to the abdomen, warm fomentations, &c. If the stomach be foul, a brisk emetic of tartrate of antimony, one grain, and ipecacuanha, twenty grains, should be administered. Calomel must then be relied on;

Take of Calomel, gr. xxxvi.
Ipecacuanha,
or,
Antimonial Powder, gr. xv.
Opium, gr. vi.

Mix into nine pills. Of these, let one be taken every two, four, or six hours, according to the urgency of the symptoms. After every second pill, a dose of castor oil, or epsom salts, should be interposed, and a copious bilious natural stool will be the consequence. Barley water, warm, or flaxseed tea, should be drunk freely; and by these means the disease will be overcome after the second or third day. A bolder plan has been tried: that of administering calomel in twenty grain doses, frequently repeated. This is perfectly safe; but it need not be resorted to on ordinary occasions. Diaphoretic, or powerful sweating medicines, also succeed—as James' Powders, &c.

ADVICE TO PERSONS DRINKING COLD WATER IN WARM WEATHER.

The thermometer seldom rises in any of our large cities, above eighty-five degrees of Fahrenheit that we do not hear of some instances of deaths from drinking cold water. In the country this accident rarely happens. The cause is that the water drunk there is never so extremely cold, or so much below the temperature of the heated body, as it is in large cities, where ice is added to it, to render it more palatable and more injurious to the human system.

It must be observed, too, that this effect takes place, in general, among hard-working people only, and of this class the greatest portion of those who suffer from the cause we are now considering, are either addicted habitually to the use of spiritous liquors, or have indulged in them on that particular occasion. I believe with Dr. Currie, therefore, that those persons who are thus affected by drinking cold water are in a state of debility induced by the relaxing effects of hot weather and fatigue from active labor; and I believe with Dr. Rush that they are in a state of excitement induced by ardent potations. Hence the treatment of such persons should be modified according as one or other of these states, either of debility or of excitement, has the preponderance.

In the first case—that of debility—there will be great irritability, displayed first in the stomach, as evinced by the spasmodic action of that powerful muscular organ—by the same affection attacking the extremities, &c. In this case the nervous system participates in the affection, and general spasms take place.

In the second case, that of excitement—apoplexy, phrenitis, or perhaps instant death, from an overflow of blood on the brain, will take place.

The treatment must vary according as one or other of these states prevail.

In the first case, laudanum, as recommended by Rush, in doses of from a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful are frequently necessary. External stimulants, as mustard cataplasms, nitric acid diluted poured on the abdomen, blankets dipped in very hot water wrapped round the extremities, sternutatories, &c. are called for. Warm drinks should also be given. If the patient cannot swallow, the same remedies with the addition of the oil of turpentine in half ounce doses may be thrown up by injections. If the patient is recovering, and, as sometimes happens, sinks from exhaustion, give him hot gin toddy—rub the surface well—and throw up stimulating injections. In all cases let the room be cleared of the crowds which usually press around to offer assistance, or satisfy a gaping curiosity.

In the second case—that of excitement—as announced by the apoplectic stupor, and stertorous breathing, the full slow pulse, the throbbing of the arteries about the temple, and the hot skin—let the lancet be inserted without delay into the arm, or, if it please the surgeon, into the jugular vein, (but this last is dangerous in case fits should supervene,) let active injections be administered, and cold applications made to the head, cataplasms of mustard to the extremities, and as soon as the patient is sensible, powerful purgatives.

In both cases, after the paroxysm has subsided, it will be necessary, as soon as strength is sufficiently restored, to let a quantity of blood, in order to obviate the occurrence of inflamation in a vital organ. The patient should also be kept quiet for some time after and avoid all exciting causes.

The following rules from Dr. Rush will be an appropriate close to this article:

"If neither the voice of reason," says that excellent and justly celebrated physician, "nor the fatal example of those who have perished from this cause, are sufficient to produce restraint in drinking a *large* quantity of *cold* liquors when the body is *preternaturally heated*, then let me advise to,

"1. Grasp the vessel out of which you are about to drink for a minute or longer, with both hands. This will attract a portion of heat from the body, and impart it at the same time to the cold liquor, &c.

"2. If you are not furnished with a cup, and are obliged to drink by bringing your mouth in contact with the stream which issues from the pump, or a spring, always wash your hands and face, previously to your drinking, with a little of the cold water. By receiving the shock of the water first upon those parts of the body, a portion of its heat is conveyed away, and the vital parts are defended from the action of cold."

N. B. The addition of liquor or acids to very cold water is no security against its bad effects.

PREPARATIONS REFERRED TO IN THE PRECEDING PAGES.

Infusion of Senna.—Take Senna Leaves, 1 ounce; Ginger Root, grated, 1 drachm; Boiling water, 1 pint: let them stand one hour, and strain.

Spirit of Mindererus.—Take Distilled Vinegar, any quantity, and throw into it, by degrees, small quantities of Subcarbonate of Ammonia, until it no longer effervesces.

Chalk Julep.—Take Prepared Chalk, half ounce; Lump Sugar, 3 drachms; Gum Arabic, powdered, half ounce; Water, 1 pint—mix.

Camphor Julep.—Take Camphor, half drachm: rub it first with 10 drops of Spirit of Wine, and then gradually weigh a pint of Water and strain through linen.

Ammoniacum Mixture.—Take Gum Ammoniac, 2 drachms; Water, 1 pint: rub them together.

Griffith's Mixture.—Take Powdered Myrrh, 1 drachm; Sub-carbonate of Potash, 25 grains; Rose Water, 7 and half ounces; Sulphate of Iron, 1 scruple—mix, and add Spirit of Nutmeg, half ounce; Lump Sugar, 1 drachm.

Almond Emulsion.—Take Almond Confection, 2 ounces; Water, 1 pint—mix.

Infusion of Roses.—Take Dried Red Roses, half ounce; Boiling Water, 2 and half pints; Elixer of Vitrol, 3 drachms; Lump Sugar, 1 and half ounce: pour the water on the roses and acid, and, after half an hour, strain it off, and dissolve the sugar.

Infusion of Foxglove.—Take Foxglove Leaves, dried, 1 drachm; Boiling Water, 1 pint: let them stand for two hours; then strain, and add half ounce of Spirit of Cinnamon.

Compound Infusion of Gentian.—Take Gentian Root, and sliced dried Orange Peel, of each, 1 drachm; fresh Lemon Peel, 2 drachms; Boiling Water, three-quarter pint: let them stand for an hour, and strain.

Infusion of Columba.—Take Columba Root, sliced, 1 drachm; Boiling Water, half pint: let them stand for two hours, and strain.

Infusion of Cascarilla.—Take Cascarilla Bark, bruised, half ounce; Boiling Water, half pint: let them stand two hours, and strain.

Decoction of Bark.—Take Cinchona Bark, bruised, 1 ounce; Water, 1 pint: boil for ten minutes, in a covered vessel, and strain.

Decoction of Broom Tops.—Take common Broom Tops, 1 ounce; Water, 1 pint: boil to half a pint, and strain.

Decoction of Juniper.—Take Juniper Berries, bruised, 2 ounces; Water, 1 pint: boil for a few minutes, then set it by till it is cold, and strain.

Decoction of Iceland Moss.—Take Iceland Moss, 1 and half ounce; Liquorice Root, 3 drachms; Water, 1 quart: boil to a pint and half, and strain.

Decoction of Oak Bark.—Take Oak Bark, bruised, 2 ounces; Water, 2 pints; boil it down to a pint, and strain.

Tartar Emetic Ointment.—Take Tartar Emetic, 3 drachms; Hogs-lard, 1 oz.—mix.

Effervescing Draught.—Take Salt of Tartar, 1 scruple; Mint Water, 1 ounce—mix; then add, fresh Lemon juice, sweetened with sugar, 1 table-spoonful: to be taken in the act of effervescence.

Domestic Glyster.—Take Olive Oil, and Treacle, of each a large table-spoonful; Salt, half ounce; Warm Water, 1 pint—mix.

A LIST OF ARTICLES,

Which will be required in the Cure of those Diseases enumerated in this Treatise.

Almond Confection
Antimonial Wine
Aromatic Confection
Æther
Aniseeds
Aromatic Vinegar
Antimonial Powder
Angelica Root
Alum
Aloes
Asafœtida
Ammoniacum
Aniseed Water
Ægytian Honey
Acetate of Potash
Avens Root
Ammoniacum Plaster
with Quicksilver
Borax
Bark
Blister Plaster
Blue Pill
Burgundy Pitch
Butter of Antimony
Bears' Whortleberry
Burnt Sponge
Briony Root
Blue Vitriol
Balsam of Copaivi
Bole Armenian
Balsam of Peru
Bergamot
Bistort Root
Bugle Leaves
Barberries
Bittersweet
Cabbage Seeds
Carbonate of Potash
Calomel
Cascarilla Bark
Columba Root
Chalk, prepared
Cinnamon Water
Carbonate of Iron

Camphor
Carbonate of Ammo-
Caustic [nia
Cream of Tartar
Common Turpentine
Chervil Leaves
Cowage
Castor Oil
Cayenne Pepper
Confection of Opium
Cantharides
Compound Decoction of Sarsaparilla
Carbonate of Soda
Compound Soap Liniment
Camomile Flowers
Charcoal
Citron Ointment
Compound Sulphur Ointment.
Colchicum, or Meadow Saffron
Conserve of Roses
Coculus Indicus
Clary Leaves
Compound Pills of Aloes, with Myrrh
Dover's Powder
Digitalis, or Foxglove
Diachylon
Dill Water
Dried Carbonate of Soda
Extract of Colocynth compound
Elixir of Vitriol
———, Aromatic
Epsom Salts
Emetic Tartar
Extract of—
Bark
Henbane
White Poppy
Hops
Gentian
Wild Cucumber
Foxglove, or Digitalis
Frankincense
Fœtid Spirit of Ammonia
Goulard Extract
Glauber's Salts
Ginger
Gentian Root
Galls
Gum Arabic
Galbanum Plaster, compound
Gum Ammoniac
Gambouge
Garlic
Gum Elemi
Goulard Water
Green Elder Ointment
Gum Kino
Guaiacum
Honey of Roses
Horseradish
Hartshorn
Hops
Hyssop
Hydriodate of Potass
Hogs-lard
Hemlock, powdered
Ipecacuanha
Iodine
Iceland Moss
Java Pepper
James's Powder
Lemons
Laudanum
Lunar Caustic
Liquor of Potash
Liver of Sulphur
Linseed Meal
Linseed
Leopard's Bane
Lint
Lime
Lime Water
Lenitive Electuary
Liquor of Ammonia
Logwood
Lesser Centaury
Magnesia
Mint Water
Muriatic Acid
Mustard
Myrrh
Manna
Manganese
Mallow Roots
Mercurial Ointment strong
Nitre
Nettle Leaves, dead
Nitric Acid
——Oxyde of Quicksilver
Oil of—
Vitriol
Sassafras
Aniseeds
Clove
Turpentine
Carraways
Juniper
Cinnamon
Opium
Oxyde of Bismuth
Oak Bark
Oxymel of Squills
———Hedge Hyssop
Opodeldoc
Oxyphosphate of Iron
Oxymel
Olive Oil
Oxymuriate of Quicksilver
Ox-gall
Ointment of Nitrated Quicksilver
Oxyde of Lime
Ointment of Nitric Oxyde of Quicksilver
Pearl Barley
Pomegranate Bark
Peruvian Bark
Purslain Leaves
Pennyroyal Water
Poppy-heads
Pure Potash
Peach Leaves
Plummer's Pill
Peppermint Water
Paregoric
Prussic Acid
Phosphate of Lime
Phosphate of Soda
Quince Seeds
Quassia Chips
Rhubarb
Rue
Rose Leaves
Rust of Iron
Rose Water
Rochelle Salts
Roch Alum
Red Precipitate
Red Ointment of Quicksilver
Spirit of Wine
Senna Leaves
Spirit of Mindererus
Sugar
Sal Ammoniac
Spirit of Camphor
Syrup of Poppies
——Mulberries
Spirit of Turpentine
Sal Polychrest
Salt of Hartshorn
Snake Root
Sticking Plaster
Sugar of Lead
Saltpetre
Syrup of Buckthorn
Spirit of Aniseeds
Squills
Syrup of Tolu
———Poppies
Sulphur
Soap
Spirit of Carraway
Salt of Tartar
Sal Volatile
Sulphate of Quinini
Syrup of Ginger
Solution of Arsenic
Syrup, simple
Sweet Oil
Stramonium
Spirits of Salts
Soap Plaster
Suboxyphosphate of Iron
Spermaceti Cerate
Spirit of Rosemary
Spearmint
Solution of Ammonia
Scammony
Sweet Spirits of Nitre
Spirits of Lavender
———Horseradish
Savin
Sulphate of Iron
Spirit of Nutmeg
Tincture of—
Bark
Myrrh
Columba
Snake Root
Valerian
Senna, compound
Castor
Orange Peel
Jalap
Cinnamon compound
Muriate of Iron
Black Hellebore
Asafœtida
Aloes
Squills
Aloes, compound
Valerian, volatile
Iron, Ammoniated
Tartarised Antimony
Tar Water
Tartrate of Potash
Tincture of Digitalis
——— Cantharides
———Cardamoms
Tormentil Root
Treacle
Tansey
Valerian Root
Venice Turpentine
——— Soap
Verdigris
Volatile Mercurial Liniment
Wormwood
White Vitriol
———Precipitate
Wax
Wake Robin
Yellow Basilicon
———Wax
———Resin.

FINIS.